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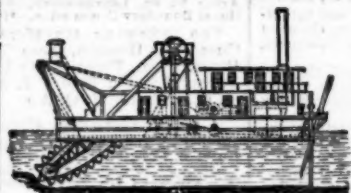
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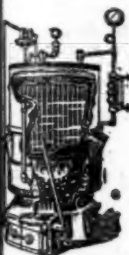
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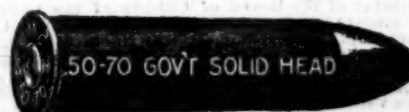
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THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 8, 1892.

Publishes the figure and order of merit in artillery practice of the heavy batteries of the 5th Artillery, for the year 1892, and appends tables showing the probabilities of fire with the 8-inch converted muzzle-loading rifle against a vessel whose centre is at the target.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 12, 1892.

The President of the United States having, by proclamation, declared Friday, the 21st instant, a National holiday, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America, the day will be duly observed as such at all posts in this department. A national salute will be fired at each post in the harbor of San Francisco, at 12 o'clock, meridian, and all duties except the necessary guard and police will be dispensed with.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Ruger:
O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, Oct. 13, 1892.

To the Corps of Engineers is announced the sad intelligence of the death of Captain Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, which occurred at Philadelphia, October 11, 1892.

Graduating at the U. S. Military Academy in 1867, Captain Maguire was then appointed a second lieutenant in the Corps in which he had, at his death, completed twenty-five years of service.

During this period, his duties were varied; instructor at the Military Academy; attached to the Battalion of Engineers, of which he was at one time the adjutant; on the survey of the Great Lakes; in charge of works of river and harbor improvement and of canals; light-house engineer; secretary of the Endicott board of fortifications and other defenses. He was zealous and diligent and sought through published notes and pamphlets to share with others the results of his labors.

As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Casey:
JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Capt., Corps Engrs.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. George E. Pond, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Plattsburg, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt., on official business connected with the Quartermaster's Department, and upon completion of the same will return to his proper station (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. John B. Hamilton was placed on the retired list a few days ago at Ft. Ringgold. The post commander, Maj. Morris, in issuing an order relieving the sergeant from duty, expresses a high appreciation of Sergt. Hamilton's military service, and wishes him continued success in the future.

Pay Department.

Col. William A. Rucker, Asst. Paym.-Gen., Chief Paym., will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and pay Troops B and K, 7th Cavalry, to include the muster of Sept. 30 (S. O. 99, Oct. 11, D. Mo.).

Medical Departments.

Capt. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty with the Army competitions at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 98, Oct. 8, D. Mo.).

1st Lieut. Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo., and will proceed to Ft. Custer, Mont., for temporary duty (S. O. 153, Oct. 11, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 99, Oct. 11, D. Mo.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., is granted Maj. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Surg. (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Dunlop, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Stwd. Charles L. Smit, now on duty at Ft. Hancock, Tex., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

In a circular dated Sept. 27, 1892, the Surgeon-General publishes some useful information in regard to the examination of medical officers for promotion.

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Harry F. Hodges, C. E., is detailed, and 1st Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., is relieved as a member of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed by the following Special Orders from these Headquarters: No. 87, Dec. 20, 1890; No. 22, April 13, 1891, and No. 32, May 22, 1891 (S. O. 50, Oct. 15, C. E.).

Adjut. 2d Lieut. Herbert Deakyns, C. E., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d lieutenant in that corps, to date from Oct. 11, 1892, vice M. Kinstry, promoted, with his present rate of rank, June 12, 1890 (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.).

A Board of Officers—to consist of Col. Henry L. Abbot, Cyrus B. Comstock, David C. Houston, C. E.; Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg.-Gen., and Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Surg.—is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to examine such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. The following officers will report before the above board: Capt. Frederick A. Mahan, 1st Lieut. Harry F. Hodges, James G. Warren, and 2d Lieut. Eben E. Winslow (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, U. S. Springfield Armory, Mass., will proceed to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire-Arm Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business in connection with the manufacture of revolvers for the Ordnance Department (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxwell, S. C., and the signal detachment at Ft. Riley, Kas., will proceed, by rail,

to the World's Columbian Exposition grounds at Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., not later than Oct. 17, for duty in connection with the establishment and maintenance of telegraphic offices and signal stations at the dedicatory ceremonies (S. O. 99, Oct. 11, D. Mo.).

1st Class Sergt. Edgar McGovern, S. C., will proceed to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H., to inspect certain service telephones and call boxes, reported unserviceable (S. O. 144, Oct. 14, D. East.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., C. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache, Band 1, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; L., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, San Carlos, A. T.—Indian troop.

Capt. Francis A. Boutelle is announced as inspector of small arms, Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 15, Oct. 8, D. Col.).

Major John M. Hamilton, A. I. G., will make the annual inspections of the following posts, required by Par. 354, A. R.: Vancouver Barracks, Forts Walla and Spokane, Wash., Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Iowa (S. O. 158, Oct. 12, D. Col.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., C. D. H. and L., Ft. Winnebago, N. M.; G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and K, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, on duty with International Boundary Commission—Indian troop.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, from Troop L to C; Lloyd M. Brett, from Troop O to L; Thomas J. Lewis, from Troop M to H; Henry T. Allen, from Troop H to M (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; C and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. P. W. West, now at San Antonio, will report to the C. O. Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty with Light Bat. F, 3d Art. (S. O. 106, Oct. 11, D. Tex.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdqs., A, E, F, G, K and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and H, Ft. McKimney, Wyo.; D and I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 21, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Chas. D. Rhodes (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

Col. David S. Gordon, Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Forts McKinney and Washakie, Wyo., and inspect the troops of his regiment stationed at those posts (S. O. 92, Oct. 7, D. Platte.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; K and B, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F, Fort Myer, Va.; H and L, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.—Indian troop.

2d Lieut. Chas. J. Symonds is relieved from duty as Dept. of Missouri recruiting officer at Fort Sill, O. T., and 2d Lieut. Peter C. Harris, 13th Inf., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 99, Oct. 11, D. Mo.).

Capt. Edward G. Mathey will report to the C. O. Fort Riley, Kas., for assignment to duty with Troop D of his regiment (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs., A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Myer, Va.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles W. Taylor (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

The post of Fort DuChene, Utah, will be discontinued Nov. 15, and Major James F. Randlett, with Troops B and H, will proceed about that date to Fort Logan, Colo. The post records of Fort DuChene will be disposed of under A. R. 891 (S. O. 94, Oct. 12, D. Platte.).

Leave for six months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber is relieved from further duty under the Intercontinental Railway Commission. He will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and there await orders (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizer.

Hdqs., A, B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; D, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp is, at his own request, relieved from duty in connection with the militia of North Carolina, to take effect Nov. 1, and will join his troop (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Louis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, from Light Bat. K to Bat. A; Chas. F. Parker, from Bat. A to Light Battery K; 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, from Light Bat. E to Bat. D; Wm. R. Smith, from Bat. D to Light Bat. E (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.).

In addition to the force at Fort Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Widrick, Major John Egan and the garrisons of Forts Wadsworth and Columbus attended the Columbian Celebration and dedication of the Memorial Arch in Brooklyn on Oct. 21.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard Ledor.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A* and F*, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Bats. H and L, Fort Schuyler, will take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, and in the Columbian Celebration in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21 (S. O. 144, Oct. 14, D. East.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Sergt. J. A. Burroughs, Bat. H, recently tried at Washington Bks. for neglecting to be alert on guard and falling asleep, has been acquitted.

Leave for eight days, to take effect about Oct. 30, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams (S. O. 146, Oct. 18, D. East.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, G, I, K, and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; D, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; B, Fort Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

Bat. D, at Fort Barrancas, united with the citizens of Pensacola in celebrating Columbus Day, Oct. 21. The troops were hospitably received by the citizens and had a pleasant time.

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdqs., B, D, F, H, K, and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and C, Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C, K, and F, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington, adjt., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Dept. of California Hdqs., and 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother is detailed in his place (S. O. 107, Oct. 10, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel John C. Bates.

Hdqs., A, R. C. D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Muir is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., and 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew is detailed as J. A. of the court (S. O. 92, Oct. 7, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 94, Oct. 12, D. Platte.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; F, Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G, and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

Capt. Thomas F. Quinn will report in person to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., president of the Army Retriving Board at Governor's Island, N. Y., for examination by the board (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, to take effect Nov. 1, is granted Capt. Gebhard L. Luhn (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Jackson Bks., La.; C and G, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Hall (S. O., Oct. 14, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. Charles W. Shrope, Co. E, will be sent by the C. O. of Newport Bks., Ky., to report to the C. O. of the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for admission for treatment (S. O. 144, Oct. 14, D. East.).

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Fort Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

Col. James J. Van Horn, Fort McKinney, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Fort Niobrara and Robinson, Neb., and inspect the companies of his regiment stationed at those posts (S. O. 92, Oct. 7, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 15, is granted Major Francis E. Lacey (S. O. 92, Oct. 7, D. Platte.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Bks.; A, Fort Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. John P. Finley is, at his own request, relieved from further duty with the Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department, and will join his company (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs., B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Reno, O. T.—Indian company.

The leave granted Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln is extended 15 days (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqs., A, C, D and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; B, and E, Fort Apache, A. T.; F and H, San Carlos, A. T.; I, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.—Indian company.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

So much of Par. 5, S. O. 98, as relates to Capt. John S. Bishop is revoked. Capt. Bishop will remain at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in charge of the Army team, in connection with the approaching Northwestern Rifle Association contest (S. O. 99, Oct. 11, D. Mo.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B, E, H and I, Ft. Supply, L. T. A.; C, D, and G, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

So much of Par. 16, S. O. 199, Aug. 24, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Frank D. Garretty to proceed to join his regiment on being relieved from recruiting duty, is so amended as to direct that on being so relieved he proceed to his home, where, at his own request, he is authorized to await retirement (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunk.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Samuel R. Whittall, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 93, Oct. 10, D. Platte.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.

Hdqs., A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdqs., A, C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Fort.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN A. WILCOX, 8d U. S. Cavalry, after an honorable and distinguished service dating from March 28, 1861, was retired for age on Thursday of this week, Oct. 20. Born in the District of Columbia, he was appointed from there March, 1861, a second Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Cavalry. He rose through the various grades and was promoted Lieutenant-colonel in February, 1891, assigned to the 1st Cavalry and afterwards transferred to the 4d Cavalry.

Captain DuRudio and Lieutenant Simmons arrived Tuesday from Fort Sill with H troop, Seventh Cavalry. Upon the arrival of the troop, the Trumpet Corps and G, E and D troops met them at the depot and escorted the tired troopers to the parade ground after which they went to the mess hall where a sumptuous repast awaited them.

After a good meal, the new troops were packed up and gone to Fort Sheridan where they will have a chance to display their horsemanship and bright uniforms to the admiring gaze of any foreign duke or count that may come along. The officers of the departing troops went among the men who were left behind and shook the hand of each, and it was noticed that many an old soldier had a suspicious moulture on his face. One of the men who was the hand of a comrade who many a time at the seams out of the same mess pail. We are sorry to lose B and K troops.

MAJOR FRANK G. SMITH, 21 U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, is visiting in St. Paul.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Schofield, arrived in Chicago Oct. 19.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. P. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday, from a week's leave.

CAPTAIN G. L. LUNN, 4th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Sherman, Idaho, in a few days, to spend the winter on leave.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., and family have sailed for home and are expected at Governor's Island on Tuesday next.

LIEUTENANT A. H. SYDENHAM, 5th U. S. Artillery, has been admitted to the bar to practice in the Supreme Court of Oregon.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SHALER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on duty in Washington, D. C., visited West Troy, N. Y., this week.

THE next retirement for age is that of Brig.-Gen. B. K. Barry, Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., on Dec. 4 next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. HAWKINS, 231 U. S. Infantry, has arrived at San Antonio, Texas, where a hearty welcome greeted him.

LIEUTENANT C. D. RHODES, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort Niagara this week to spend a portion of the winter on leave.

CAPTAIN HENRY P. BIRMINGHAM, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is expected to leave Boise Barracks, Idaho, next week, on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT E. P. LAWSON, 19th U. S. Infantry, now abroad and recently visiting in Paris, France, has had his leave extended one month.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. FIBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in New York City and Brooklyn, returned to Fort Niagara early in the week.

LIEUTENANT G. H. MACDONALD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Howard, was expected in Chicago this week to remain for a short period.

LIEUTENANTS E. W. HOWE, E. I. Gumbley and L. L. Duffer, 17th U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., were visitors this week to Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. M. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Cavalry, recently detailed for duty in the Intelligence Bureau of the War Department, is said to be a splendid linguist.

PRIVATE CHASING CROW (Kongri Wakui), Troop L 31 Cavalry, evidently a thrifty Indian, has taken advantage of G. O. 81 of 1893, and purchased his discharge.

CAPTAIN W. P. VAN NISS, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island early in the week for a tour of regimental recruiting service, and is for the present located in Brooklyn.

C. M. DALLY, JR., a son of Mr. C. M. Dally, the foreign representative of Messrs. Hartley and Graham, of New York, has connected himself with the Luffin and Rand Powder Co.

LIEUTENANT CLOUGH OVERTON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has just arrived at Vancouver Barracks for duty with Wheeler's troop in place of Lieut. Schofield, recently ordered to Washington.

LIEUTENANT A. I. MORIARTY, 9th U. S. Infantry, recently before a retiring board, will leave Fort Ontario, N. Y., in a few days for Hot Springs, Ark., to undergo a course of treatment.

CAPTAIN THEODORE F. FORBES and Lieut. W. F. Martin, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., paid a pleasant visit to New Orleans and to brother officers at Jackson Barracks this week.

MAJOR J. V. D. MIDDLETON, Surgeon, U. S. A., will spend a few weeks in the East before starting for the Pacific Coast and is expected to join at the Presidio of San Francisco about the end of November.

LIEUT.-COL R. P. HALL, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. B. W. Gardner, regt. Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. O. C. Hoskins, 81 Art.; and Maj. A. E. Bates, Pay Dept., registered at the War Dept. this week.

CAPTAIN THOMAS F. QUINN, 4th U. S. Infantry, on leave in New York for some time past, was examined this week by the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, of which Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., is president.

GENERALS WYSLIEY MERRITT and R. N. Bitchelder and Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., constituting the Military Prison Board, will meet at Fort Leavenworth early next week and inspect the prison and its workings, etc.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, was expected to return to Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., the latter part of this week, from a visit to New York and Lake Mohawk, where he attended the Indian Conference.

KIRK MUNROE, who spends every winter at Biscayne Bay, the southernmost land of the Florida peninsula, has written for the November Scribner a most interesting account of "The Sponge and Spongers of the Florida Reef," an industry which he has had every opportunity to carefully study.

PROFESSOR E. N. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, the great believer in Edison as the true discoverer of America, has received from the King of Denmark the decoration of a Knight of the Royal Order of Dannebrog. This is a very ancient order of knighthood—it was founded in the middle Ages—reserved for a score or two of persons of distinction.

LIEUT.-COLONEL VILLIERS, Deputy Adjutant-General at Winchester, has been suspended by Maj.-Gen. Herbert for absence without leave. There is something approaching a grim joke in connection with this suspension. The colonel, who is of rather mature years, recently married a charming young lady much his junior, and the event appears to have excited him so much that he went off on his honeymoon without going through the necessary form of obtaining leave of absence.—*Montreal Gazette.*

CAPT. ALEXANDER ROGERS, 4th Cav., has reported for duty in the Military Intelligence Office.

UNDER recent orders, Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 1st Art., joins Dillenback's light battery at Ft. Hamilton.

LIEUTENANT G. C. SAFFARANS, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Thomas, Ky., was a visitor to Carmel, O., this week.

QUARTERMASTER Z. W. TORREY, 6th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Thomas, Ky., early in the week on a short leave of absence.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., hale and hearty as ever, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y. City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SHIFF, 10th U. S. Cavalry, for some time past at Raleigh, N. C., will shortly join his troop at Fort Buford, N. D.

COLONEL GAINES LAWSON, U. S. A., retired, lately at Jonesboro', Tenn., has taken up his residence in Washington, D. C., for the winter.

CAPTAIN G. P. COTTON, 1st U. S. Art., who has been on regimental recruiting service for some time past, has resumed command of his battery at Ft. Columbus.

LIEUTENANT WM. R. SMITH, 1st U. S. Artillery, under recent orders, leaves Ft. Wadsworth, Staten Island, this week to join Capron's battery at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

INSPECTOR GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., inspected Fort Omaha, Neb., early in the week, and on his journey homeward will inspect Ft. Thomas and Sheridan.

MRS. ANDREWS, wife of Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st U. S. Artillery, died at Ft. Columbus Oct. 19, after a short illness. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved husband and several motherless children.

REPORTS from Fort Reno regarding the serious illness of Lieut. Swift's wife are more encouraging and full hopes are now entertained for her complete recovery. Mrs. Swift has been suffering from pneumonia and heart failure.—*Kansas City Times.*

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETT, 17th U. S. Infantry, lately on recruiting duty and at present at Providence, R. I., will not yet join his regiment as anticipated, but will await retirement at his home. Capt. Garrett is an efficient officer of 31 years service, with an honorable war record.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A., is in command of all the forces, Regular and State, massed at Camp Harrison, Chicago. A despatch says: "The general is a well-built, soldierly man, who wears a gray beard and has a genial appearance, and a record for gallant services unsurpassed in the Army annals."

The wedding of Miss Maria Ewing, eldest daughter of Gen. B. Thomas Ewing and niece of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, to Edwin S. Martin, of Strassville, took place at Yorkers, N. Y., Oct. 18. The maid of honor was Miss Ball Ewing, sister of the bride. The best man was George E. Martin. The others were Maj. John Byrne, John H. Lynch, P. T. Sherman, W. C. Ewing, Thomas E. Ewing, Jr., and H. B. Ewing. There was a large number of invited guests present at the happy occasion.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., to whose genius and ability the public is indebted for the scheme of successfully carrying out the monster parades of the Washington Centennial and the Columbian celebration, is one of the most modest and unassuming officers in the U. S. Army. It was Col. Blunt who first demonstrated the problem of massing 40,000 troops in the lower part of New York City, and of moving them according to schedule, without break or hindrance, or the slightest delay of any description. This was three years ago. Because of the value of his then services Col. Blunt was requested to be specially assigned to take charge of the details of the parade in New York of last week, which request was promptly and cheerfully complied with by the War Department.—*N. Y. Times.*

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "The case of Col. W. H. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., against the Lighthouse Board is still far from settlement. Secretary Foster declines to ask the War Department to restore the colonel to his old position in charge of the lights on the lakes. The commercial interests of the lakes, which have been benefited by Col. Ludlow's action in erecting more lights than the Lighthouse Board were at first willing to approve, insist that he shall be restored, and if he is not they threaten a lively time for the Treasury Department next Congress. Senator McMillan says it is his purpose to call the matter up for Congressional investigation the moment Congress convenes, unless the Secretary of the Treasury takes steps publicly to vindicate Col. Ludlow before the session opens."

THE late Maj.-Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., is somewhat severely referred to by M. M. Trumbull in the Open Court (Chicago), although a certain need of praise is given. The good is as follows: "Gen. Pope was neither a great man nor a great commander, but he was a greater man and a more skillful general than present history thinks he was. . . . He was generally disliked, but he was a brave man and a fighting general. When he had 60,000 men he had the same opinion still, that he ought to fight somebody, and his officers all been inspired with a like belief, his Virginia campaign would not have ended in disaster. He never hunted reasons for not fighting. The roads were always good enough for him to march on, and he thought that bad weather was just as bad for the enemy as for him."

CAPTAIN W. L. CARPENTER, 9th U. S. Inf., having taken charge of the recruiting station at New Haven, Conn., the *Register* of that city recalls some interesting reminiscences of an expedition to the Bad Lands in 1874, in which Prof. Marsh, of Yale, and Capt. Carpenter were engaged. The *Register* says: "It was at this point that Capt. Carpenter's bravery, knowledge of Indians and coolness was displayed and saved the expedition and Prof. Marsh. The captain is a modest man and one who, though he has won many laurels in the West, will never make his deeds a part of history if the sacred muse waits for him to speak out. When asked to relate

the story of the expedition that is now famous, he consented on the ground that he deemed it just that Prof. Marsh should know the real peril through which Prof. Marsh passed in order to bring back to Yale the additions to science which have made him famous."

CHICAGO CELEBRATION.

THE programme for the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago as fixed for Oct. 20, 21 and 22 is as follows:

On Oct. 20 there will be an imposing procession, participated in by the fraternal and other civic organizations.

On Oct. 21, Dedication Day proper, the procession of invited guests will be formed, escorted by U. S. cavalry and light artillery, under command of Maj.-Gen. Miles. Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr will also be present. The list of Regulars to take part has already appeared in the *JOURNAL*. A battalion of marines will be in line, headed by the marine band.

As the President, or his representative, the Vice President, approaches the grounds, the President salute will be fired, and on his taking his position opposite the centre of the line the commands will pass in review in column of mass, and will then become the escort of honor for the entire procession, and will continue the march to the Exposition grounds.

The Columbian oration will be delivered by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York. In the evening there will be fireworks in several of the parks. On Oct. 22 the dedication ceremonies will conclude with the dedication of a number of the State buildings in Jackson Park and military maneuvers in Washington Park.

Secretary Tracy has issued the following general order:

On the 21st of October, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, to whom Italy gave birth and Spain the opportunity of immortal achievement, all residents of war of the United States in commission in United States waters will, at noon, display a salute of 21 guns, with the Italian and Spanish flags displayed side by side at the main masthead. At all Navy yards and stations where there is no vessel, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired, the flags being displayed in the same manner in the principal flagstaff of the yard.

A Chicago despatch says: "Saturday will be a great day for those who love military displays. Gen. Miles has suggested that the infantry be taken up by train to Sixteenth street from Jackson Park, there to be met by the cavalry and artillery. The line, he suggests, might be then formed and a march made to the Grant monument in Lincoln Park and return, thus affording the people of the city and visitors an opportunity to see the military. Everybody has been abusing the General because he won't turn the troops loose in the streets and let the people look at them, and this plan is the outcome of his desire to give the public a chance to see the boys in blue. Gen. Miles was rather severely handled by the National Commissioners because he has seen fit to veto all schemes to have the infantry march eighteen miles on Friday, from Jackson Park and return, but he intimates that he knows his business and doesn't want any suggestions from the National Commission."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

THE following named officers are relieved from duty in connection with the Army Contests at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect on Oct. 10, and will return to their respective stations, viz:

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Andrews, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William S. Smith, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Johnston Jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Hart, 4th Cav.; Capt. William P. Hall, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty in connection with the Army Contests at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He is authorized to delay until Oct. 17, 1892, when he will join his troop at the World's Columbian Exposition Grounds, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in connection with the Army Contests at Fort Sheridan, Ill., viz: 1st Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Armand L. Lasseigne, 7th Inf. These officers are authorized to delay until Oct. 19, 1892, when they will join their respective commands at the World's Columbian Exposition Grounds, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

The following officers are relieved from duty in connection with the Army Contests at Fort Sheridan, Ill. and will return to their respective stations, viz: Capt. William A. Adams, 13th Inf.; John S. Ransom, 13th Inf.; Walter S. Scudder, 5th Cav.; Francis Mochler, 5th Cav.; Ernest A. Garlington, 7th Cav.; Thomas S. McCall, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Stocum, 7th Cav.; Charles L. Steele, 15th Inf.; James A. Gordon, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Owen B. Meyer, 2d Cav.; Charles W. Fenton, 7th Cav.; Edwin B. Wiggins, Jr., 5th Cav.; Charles C. Odeh, 13th Inf.; William M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Edward Sigerson, 5th Inf.; Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf. These officers are authorized to delay until Oct. 29, 1892, when they will join their respective stations. (S. O. 93, Oct. 8, D. M.)

By authority of the War Dept. the following enlisted men, viz: 1st Sgt. B. M. Brown, Co. E, 15th Inf.; Sgt. T. O. Burke, Co. G, 15th Inf.; Sgt. F. D. Powell, Co. D, 11th Inf.; Sgt. J. W. Mayer, Co. G, 17th Inf.; Sgt. P. B. Spencer, Co. E, 17th Inf.; Sgt. L. Caspary, Co. A, 22d Inf.; Sgt. F. K. Brown, Co. A, 18th Inf.; Sgt. N. A. Way, Co. E, 22d Inf.; Sgt. John Burns, Co. G, 13th Inf.; Corp. R. N. Davidson, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Corp. L. E. Spurgin, Co. C, 21st Inf.; Corp. W. W. Wright, Co. A, 13th Inf.; Pvt. V. H. Schweinhart, Co. H, 31st Inf.; P. T. A. F. Welton, Co. F, 23d Inf., will remain at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to compete with the National Guard teams at the North Western Rifle Association contest, Oct. 24 (S. O. 93, Oct. 11, D. M.).

A RECENT official estimate of the coast line of the United States, including islands, indentations, and estuaries, gave as the total 90,900 miles. Of this the Atlantic Ocean accounted for 35,500 miles, the Gulf of Mexico for 19,100, the Pacific Ocean for 8,900, and Alaska 26,400. Considering only the general coast line, neglecting estuaries, bays, and islands, the Atlantic margin measured 2,600 miles, the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean 1,600 each, and Alaska 4,800, a total of 10,400 miles.

ANNUAL ARMY REPORTS.

In regard to the exciting events of the year and the use of the Army in public disturbances, Gen. Schofield says:

Domestic violence in some of the States has rendered necessary the use of military force in support of the civil authorities. Fortunately, in all cases save two, the State troops have proved entirely adequate to the emergency, and they have reflected honor upon the National Guard organization of the country, by their prompt movements, admirable discipline and faithful discharge of duty. In the case of the State of Idaho the militia organization has not yet reached the strength necessary to cope with a very formidable insurrection which has involved much destruction of life and property. In the "Coeur d'Alene" mining region. Hence, upon the call of the Governor and the order of the President, troops were promptly sent to that region in sufficient force to overawe the insurgents, prevent any further loss of life or property and arrest a large number of those accused of participation in the insurrection. The report of Brig. Gen. Buzer, commanding the Department, and that of Col. Wm. F. Carlin, 4th Infantry, commanding the troops in the field, give a detail of the operations in that service. The conduct of the troops was entirely satisfactory in all respects, and the good judgment and wise discretion exercised by Col. Carlin, under trying circumstances and conflicting demands from persons representing opposite interests, merited high commendation. It was due to Col. Carlin's discretionary action that no further destruction of life or property occurred while peace and order and submission to law were restored. This service of Col. Carlin was the culmination of a long and distinguished career. I take great pleasure in recommending him to the special consideration of the President.

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

The reports upon the new drill regulations, both from the Regular troops and from the National Guard of the several States, have been satisfactory. and justify the belief that, with the corrections in minor details which can only come from general use and free criticism, the new system will fully meet the necessities of modern tactics.

Of the magazine rifle selected, he says:

The troops of the United States may now be supplied with arms equal to the best in the world. It is earnestly recommended that no time be lost in providing a full supply of these arms for the Regular troops and the organized militia of the several States, and also a considerable reserve supply for issue to volunteers whenever the latter may be called into service.

It is also respectfully urged that the necessary appropriation be made for a full supply of the most approved breech-loading rifle-field guns, for the light batteries of both the Regular and volunteer troops. All will admit that the troops of the United States should be armed with the best weapons in the world.

In connection with the new defenses of the sea coast, the time has now arrived when the necessary barracks and quarters should be provided for the Artillery garrisons of posts which have long been unoccupied. On account of its great importance in connection with naval operations and as a place of refuge for mercantile marine, provision has already been made, out of the current appropriations for the present year, for the erection of buildings at Key West could be made habitable by repairs at a moderate cost. But in all the other cases new buildings must be constructed in suitable locations relative to the new defenses, and the cost will be much too great to be borne by the ordinary appropriations for repairs, etc. Hence, I respectfully suggest special appropriations for the erection of the place or a lump sum for this special purpose to be apportioned by the Secretary of War among the several points requiring new barracks and quarters.

REORGANIZATION OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

In connection with this important subject of the defense of the sea-coast, I desire to again urge the passage of the measure now before Congress providing for the reorganization of the Artillery into seven regiments. This measure was based upon an accurate calculation of the number of batteries and number of men actually required in time of peace for the care of the projected fortifications and armament. I do not necessarily involve any actual increase in the numerical strength or in the annual expense of the Army, but only such change or organization as will fully adapt the Army to the service for which it is maintained and, at the same time, create a moderate flow of promotion in line of the station which has for many years seriously interfered with the full efficiency of the Artillery.

For like reason I desire also to again urge the passage of the measure now before Congress for the reorganization of the Infantry, so that each regiment shall be composed of two or three small battalions, instead of one large and unwieldy battalion as at present. This change is necessary to adapt the organization to the requirements of modern tactics, and does not necessarily involve any question as to the aggregate force with which Congress may see fit to maintain in time of peace. However small the permanent force may be the organization should manifestly be that which is best adapted to the service required, including any increases in the field, and which will most readily admit of expansion in time of war. All military authorities now agree that the small battalion organization is the best in all respects. If this organization is established, then the number of battalions in a regiment and the numerical strength of each will be changed from time to time to meet the exigencies of the service.

It is worthy to be always borne in mind that the number of troops estimated as necessary to be maintained in time of peace is only a very small fraction of the number which would certainly be required in time of war.

The strength of infantry, cavalry and field artillery forces which might be required in time of war is a question which does not admit of very accurate estimate in advance. It is not a subject to which coast artillery. War with any considerable maritime nation would require that all the sea coast defenses of this country be fully manned. The force requisite for this purpose has been very accurately estimated at 85,000 men. While the peace garrisons estimated as necessary for the care of these defenses and instruction of the militia reserves is only 40,000 men, or not more than one-fourth of the war garrison. Not more than one-tenth of the war garrison must be drawn from the local militia. Manifestly a considerable portion of this artillery reserve should receive some instruction in time of peace. Hence, attention is again invited to the importance of organizing in the sea coast States an artillery reserve, to be instructed annually in connection with the regular sea coast garrisons. Measures in this direction have already been adopted in some of the States, and these should be extended throughout all the States bordering on the oceans and gulf.

The results of the existing system of military education, not only in the regular Army, but in the country at large, has been very gratifying. All the established institutions, both in the Army, Navy and civil life, in a very large measure, are doing good work, with the sole exception of the post schools for enlisted men, and their defects are attributed solely to the lack of necessary legislation to provide for the compensation of competent teachers. The results of detailing a large number of officers as instructors in colleges and schools throughout the country are described as follows:

Nearly every public parade now witnessed has for its most interesting feature the march of long columns of young recruits who bear with them a banner which bears the inscription: "The United States Army." More important perhaps than all else, the organized militia of many of the States, or Na-

tional Guards, mostly under the instruction and command of officers who select their military education in the late war, have become far better disciplined and more reliable than any similar organization before existing in this country. Such a standard of excellence once established by the rough experience of war and transmitted by the survivors to younger men, as has now been done, can easily be maintained in succeeding generations. It may now be reasonably expected that the militia of this country will be a reliable military force for many years to come, and it should be fostered and encouraged in every appropriate way.

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Modern advances in the art and science of war require a much higher education, not only of officers, but of all ranks in the Army. It is now becoming impracticable to retain in the service men of the character and intelligence required for efficient non-commissioned officers. Such men can obtain much higher remuneration in civil pursuits. While comparatively short service of private soldiers is not seriously injurious, comparatively long service of non-commissioned officers is essential to the discipline and efficiency of an army, little less so than in the case of commissioned officers. I therefore respectfully urge a considerable increase in the pay of all non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The results thus far obtained by the enlistment of a few Indian troops and companies into the regular regiments are entirely satisfactory. The young Indians become obedient, subordinate and contented soldiers, instead of a restless and dangerous element among their tribes. It will not be difficult to determine by experience how far this policy must be pursued to fully accomplish the objects had in view.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The recruiting service has greatly improved in recent years, under the constant care of the Adjutant General of the Army, Brig. General J. C. Kelson, now retired, and the efficient management of Colonel Elwell S. Oles, Superintendent of the recruiting service.

The Medical Department has rendered valuable aid in the detection and rejection of unworthy or undesirable recruits, such as have heretofore furnished the largest proportion of desertions from the Army. Other beneficent measures, including recent legislation, have also combined to produce a greater degree of contentment in the Army than before existed, and hence to diminish the percentage of desertions.

THE STAFF AND THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

For many years the harmony of the War Department was disturbed and the efficiency of the military service impaired by conflict of assumed authority between the Staff Departments and the commanding officers of the Army. But wiser theories of administration, and more moderate views of the authority of subordinates have been gradually established until the right to exercise independent authority within the command or administrative sphere of a superior is now rarely claimed, and all departments of the military service generally work in harmony and due subordination to carry into effect the requirements of law, and the orders of the President and Secretary of War.

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to the Staff Departments of the Army for their cordial assistance, and in recording my testimony to the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties. The troops of the line have, during the past year as always theretofore, merited the commendation of the Commanding General.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of the East, in his annual report speaks highly of the excellence of the National Guard and thinks it of the utmost importance that the National Guard should have the same arms and use the same ammunition as the Regular Army.

He reviews the operations of the militia at Homestead, Buffalo and Coal Creek, and says: "In every case during the disturbances the National Guard responded with promptitude and bore themselves in a soldierly manner."

He is urgent on the subject of coast defense, and advocates the establishment of an artillery reserve made up of intelligent men.

On the subject of the Post Exchange he is emphatic, and says:

The post exchange in the department presents the appearance of a small country store or refreshment room in all the premises except in the room where beer is served. When one enters this he is immediately met with disagreeable odors. The impression is irresistible that here beer is easily and cheaply procured, so that it is constantly forced upon the attention of the enlisted men. He is, indeed, always tempted to indulge in its use. Commanding officers have generally agreed with me that it would be well to abolish the sale of this beer entirely and to substitute for it other beverages. There seems, as I have before reported, a great objection to having a soldier in the uniform of the United States army behind a counter dealing out beer like a bar-keeper in a common resort.

The commanding officers without exception object to this. If there must be a bar-keeper in the service they should be hired for that purpose. Just now under the present system soldiers appear to be more generally led to drink and to the effects that go with drinking under the old sutler and post trader systems.

I am strongly convinced by the actual experience that while a few drunkards are moderated in their affliction by strong beer the remaining soldiers who fall under temptation are worse off, and that military offences are rather increased in number and aggravation.

Gen. Howard praises the new lyceum feature, and for post schools for enlisted men advocates oral instruction and lectures by officers and the formation of classes in special subjects when desired by a sufficient number of the men.

Progress in the instruction of troops is regarded as satisfactory. The reports from the artillery target practice show improved records and reduced "mean deviations." New artillery material is supplied, but slowly.

The new drill regulations have been received with general commendation, and practice marches have demonstrated excellent results and the interest taken in them by both officers and men.

Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, in his first annual report as commanding general, Dept. of Texas, says the "Garza" troubles may be considered ended, though the frequent reports of the assembling of isolated small bands of revolutionists, with a view to violation of our neutrality laws by invading Mexican territory has required the greatest activity of troops on our Rio Grande border. This service, he says, has been faithfully performed under very trying circumstances during the season of the greatest heat, severely taxing the energies of troops and animals. The operations were conducted in desolate barren regions very sparsely, if at all inhabited, where supplies of food and water were scarce, and where necessary food for animals was almost impossible to procure. Gen. Wheaton urgently recommends that the garrisons at the Rio Grande posts be enlarged, inasmuch as they must be constantly on the alert to prevent violations of the neutrality

laws. The force of troops, he says, have been inadequate ever since the 8th Cavalry was transferred from the department. The troops were in the field continuously during the winter.

Rifle practice has been carried on with satisfactory results, the scores of this year being superior to those of last year. Many of the papers prepared and read by officers at post lyceums are of special interest and real value, and, in the opinion of Gen. Wheaton, should be filed at regimental headquarters with their author's record, in order that proper credit may be awarded to deserving authors.

Gen. Wheaton reports a steady decrease in the number of trials by general court-martial and in the number of desertions. As further remedial measures for the latter abuses Gen. Wheaton suggests that the soldier be given greater opportunities of promotion, and in this connection suggests that the pay of 1st sergeants be increased to \$10 per month. The pay of duty sergeants and corporals should also be measurably increased. With this change in our laws and \$100 reward given for the arrest of a deserter, Gen. Wheaton believes desertion would be reduced to a minimum.

The report of the Dept. Inspector shows the garrisons to be in a very satisfactory condition of discipline and efficiency.

Gen. Wheaton, however, considers that the Army still lacks the proper development of its physical condition, and he suggests as his most important recommendation to the commanding general that immediate steps be taken to provide every post in the Army with a gymnasium and physical training ground.

Brigadier-Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Dept. of Dakota, makes a number of important recommendations and observations in his annual report just made public.

Indian recruiting, he says, is not progressing favorably so far as the foot companies are concerned. The mounted organizations at Ft. Meade and Custer are practically full and have made remarkable progress as soldiers. Gen. Merritt commends the officers for their good work accomplished in training these Indians. The Indians on the reservations in the limit of the department are contented and well disposed.

The troops from Ft. Keogh and Missoula are complimented for their valuable services in connection with the mining strikes in the Dept. of Columbia.

Gen. Merritt calls attention to the necessity for greater care in the purchase of horses for the cavalry arm. He urges that it would be well for the Government to purchase colts or yearlings and have them carefully handled until old enough for service.

The troops in the department may be said to be in an excellent state of discipline, and well instructed. There is much complaint, however, among the officers because of a lack of good material for non-commissioned officers. Many of the best men leave the Army after a short service under recent regulations. This condition, Gen. Merritt says, suggests a means of keeping good men by giving them more pay as non-commissioned officers. The results of the rifle competitions are most satisfactory and speak well for the zeal and attention of the officers and men in this most important practice in a soldier's education. Good results have ensued from the year's experience with the officers' lyceums.

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Dept. of the Platte, in his annual report for 1892 speaks hopefully of the success of the experiment of making soldiers of Indians. The effort to recruit a company of Indians for the 7th Inf. in Oklahoma and Arizona was not successful, but enlistments for Co. 1, 21st Inf., are progressing favorably, 57 men having been secured.

Practice marches were held last autumn at various posts with beneficial effect.

Gen. Brooke makes the following recommendations: That Fort D. A. Cheuse be abandoned; that the company quarters at Fort McKinnier, destroyed by fire, be immediately replaced; that Fort Douglas be enlarged and water service improved; that the impoverished condition of Forts Niobrara and Robinson demands prompt action; that a portion of the company quarters at Fort D. A. Russell be replaced and the storehouse at that post increased in size; that an appropriation be made for the rent of Bellevue R. de Range, and an improvement in water supply at Forts Logan and Douglas.

The post exchange, Gen. Brooke says, has passed beyond the experimental stage and may now be considered a successful and valuable institution.

The report of the inspection of posts so far as completed shows a general improvement over that of the previous year. Gen. Brooke deems it too early in the life of the lyceum to make any recommendation, but he says that the reports of post commanders show the general purpose of the establishment of the lyceum to have been well inaugurated.

The publication of the writings of the late Field Marshal Helmuth von Moltke is now about complete. One of the last volumes, "Moltke's Dankwardig K-iten," left the presses in Germany a few weeks ago, and has been commented on far and wide by the German newspapers. Among the interesting letters of the Count, heretofore unpublished, is one giving an account of his interview with Emperor Napoleon during the terrible days of Sedan. The letter was sent to his brother. Moltke wrote: "I found him in a miserable room of a peasant cottage just behind our pickets, in full uniform, seated on a wooden chair, awaiting an interview with the King. As I entered the room, he stood up and asked me to take the seat opposite him. To the proposals which he made I could only reply that the only thing to be considered was the surrender of the entire army, and that if it should not take place before 10 o'clock, I was to give the signal to renew the attack. 'C'est bien dur,' he sighed. But he was otherwise quiet and completely resigned to his destiny. Soon afterwards an act of capitulation, written and translated by himself, was signed without further delay, by the unfortunate Wimpfen, only two days before he had come from Alesia."

THE NEW ARMY BLOUSE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHY did not the parties who devised the very ornamental (?) blouse with which every officer is expected to provide himself prior to Jan. 7, 1893, go a step farther, and direct that the braid used in trimming the garment should be of the same color as the other trimmings of the uniform? The infantryman, if met in some lonely spot at night, might suggest thoughts of a walking skeleton, with ribs showing. But think how gorgeous would be our artillery brother—red-legged, red-ribbed and red-collared; or he of the "Ninety-ninth Horse"—like a moving stalk of golden-rod striding along the walks of some city, or, collectively, like a field of the same weed, when out for drill. Or, when off on leave, he could hire a monkey and hand-organ, dress the simian in clothing similar to his own, and the ghost of Mrs. Swishelm, who, while living, declared that "the sight of a soldier in uniform caused her to think some showman had lost his monkey," would be happy in the belief that the family had been reunited and made harmonious.

But, seriously, who wants the new blouse? The writer has yet to hear the first line officer speak favorably of it. While new, it may look passably well, but a few months' wear will cause it to look "seedy," and the braid to appear frayed and shabby. We tried the braid once and gave it up. Why repeat the infliction?

If the gentlemen of the staff wish for the article, by all means let them have it, with the understanding that they wear it "on duty at their proper stations." The line, as a body, do not want it. The old style of sack coat has stood the test of years, and been found to be a comfortable and useful garment, not so expensive that it cannot be readily renewed, and the procuring of it does not place the line officer at some distant frontier post at the mercy of the fashionable city tailor, as he will be when he has to wear a braided one.

The tendency of the age is for utility; especially among peoples of Anglo-Saxon descent, and to simplicity in matters of raiment among the male sex. Let us have a plain American blouse, made for use, and let foreigners, if they wish, wear the braid and bangles. L.E.M.

OCTOBER 13, 1892.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The general order requiring all officers to provide themselves with the new style of undress coat by January 7th, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among officers of the line generally, and particularly among the recent graduates, some of whom have just joined, with two new blouses of the present style. Considering the heavy expense of their first outfit, this apparently unnecessary drain on their resources seems a little rough. If we are correctly informed, the officers of the line are well satisfied with the present style of blouse. The staff seem to have been the agitators for something new. While we do not take the radical view of the new style blouse expressed in the latter part of the communication signed "Cavalry" in your issue of October 1, we agree with it in the main.

The fact that staff officers rarely wear uniform of any kind makes the case all the more bitter for the line to swallow. Why should we be compelled to wear what we don't like in order that they may occasionally wear a coat that not only does not resemble what car drivers and conductors wear, but also has no resemblance to anything else on the face of the earth, or in the waters under the earth?

If the authorities have no mercy for us they ought to think of the poor tailors who have to make those intricate braid ornaments (?). We all know that the average tailor is supposed to be a little weak when the flowing bowl is passing around. With such work as the new blouse entails, they will all be justified in keeping up a condition of chronic inebriety. This suggests the idea that the trial of some drunken tailor must have originated the pattern for the devious designs of the braid trimmings.

As to those "two or four outside pockets," which the order leaves to the "discretion of the wearer," how would four look arranged vertically (on either breast), the upper one displaying a corner of a handkerchief, the next a pipe stem, the third a tobacco bag and the fourth a lead pencil? Or, allow that the contents of none are visible, but that all are filled to repletion. We know officers who would be equal to the first show. And then the order is so liberal that it would be possible for all the officers of a regiment to each have four pockets, with no two sets arranged uniformly (uniformity amidst variety is one of the true sources of the beautiful!).

Now, I have a plan to knock this new blouse in the head. Let all officers who are opposed to it each contribute one dollar, and have the funds thus raised devoted to making blouses of the new style (minus badges of rank) for the bootblacks or newsboys of Washington, D. C. If the staff could stand that dose, we would take our medicine also, with decided advantage of not seeing the uniform on the boys.

But, seriously, whether we approach this question in a sympathetic or antipathetic frame of mind, the question naturally arises—is there any necessity for the change? GRADUATE.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the Medical Department are ordered:

Lieut. A. M. Smith, relieved from Fort Assiniboine and ordered to Fort Custer, relieving Capt. E. R. Morris, who is assigned to Fort Warren, Mass., as relief of Capt. P. R. Egan. The latter is ordered to Fort Custer, Mont.

Maj. J. C. G. Happersett is relieved from Fort Custer and ordered to Fort Keogh as the relief of Maj. P. F. Harvey, who is ordered to West Point, to relieve Maj. Henry McEliderry, who is ordered to Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. W. E. Purnanoe is relieved from Jefferson Bks. and ordered to Fort Sherman, relieving Capt. W. W. Gray, who is assigned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Leave for one month is granted Capt. E. L. Swift, asst. surg.

The new 110 ton gun, the last to be made, to take the place of the defective 110 ton gun in the Victoria, the flagship in the Mediterranean, has been despatched to the Mediterranean.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—A.-R.-Adm. John G. Walker.

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 13 guns. Comdr. A. S. Barker. At New York Navy-yard.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Edwin White. At Colon Oct. 19 from Cartagena. Under to go up the Orinoco River to Cuidad, Bolivia to investigate the arrest of an American.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson. At New York Yard. Took part in celebration at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 18, and returned to New York in time to participate in the Columbia celebration Oct. 21.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship. Capt. John F. McGlensy. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Oct. 7. Mail care Commandant, New York Navy-yard.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Oct. 9. Acted as convoy to the American merchant steamer Philadelphia to the port of Puerto Cabello, Sept. 30, who was, it was thought, in danger of interference from Venezuelan men-of-war. Address all mail care Commandant, New York Navy-yard.

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Sicard, comdg. At New York Navy-yard. Took part in the celebration at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 18, and returned to New York in time to participate in the Columbia celebration, Oct. 21.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. At New York. Has been ordered to be at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 31.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham.

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

NEWARK, flagship, 2d rate, 13 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. At Cadiz, Oct. 21.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At Cadiz, Oct. 21.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Wm. W. Mead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 15.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Beiden. Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 15.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate. Comdr. Thomas Nelson. Cruising in Bering Sea. Was at Unalaska at last accounts. Will remain in Bering Sea until December.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 11. Will return to San Francisco, and will be made temporary flagship of the Pacific Station.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander H. E. Nichols. Cruising in Bering Sea. En route to San Francisco from Bering Sea.

TUNIS, temporary flagship, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Comdr. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal., at last accounts.

Special Service Squadron.—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardt.

Mail matter for this special squadron, which is to visit South Pacific ports, should be addressed care Consul or Panama until Oct. 30.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. W. R. Bridgman. Sailed from Rodondo, Cal., Oct. 10, for Matzalón, Mexico, where she arrived Oct. 15. From thence she will continue south on special visit to all friendly ports.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. O. Wiltse. At Honolulu.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. Same as Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. Sailed from Rodondo, Cal., Oct. 10, for Matzalón, Mexico, where she arrived Oct. 15. From thence will continue south on a special visit to friendly ports.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Frank Wildes. Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 9. Now in dry dock preparing to join rest of fleet, now on its way south.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm. D. B. Harmony.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. At Nagasaki Aug. 18. Is kept in readiness to go to Korea in case of difficulty arising.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Rich. Has been ordered for temporary service at Honolulu. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu Sept. 22. Comdr. W. H. Whiting will relieve Comdr. Rich of the command of the Alliance, was ordered to sail from San Francisco to Honolulu for this purpose Oct. 14.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. A. H. McCormick. Arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki, Oct. 8.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. Supposed to be at Chinkiang.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. C. V. Gridley. At Yokohama Aug. 19. To leave for Hakodate Sept. 2; thence will proceed to Vladivostok.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Harker. At Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 1. Under orders to be sold. Ordered stricken from Navy list Oct. 11.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. MacKenzie. At Shanghai, China, Sept. 12. Under orders to proceed for target practice outside,

after which will visit Chin-hai for benefit of sea air.

Apprentices Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigbee. Arrived at Navy-yard, N. Y., Oct. 16, from Newport, R. I. To leave in a few days for her winter cruise in the West Indies.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys, Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MONONGAHELA, Commander J. H. Sands. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 18, to take on board apprentices from training station preparatory to winter's cruise in W. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, comdg. At New York Navy-yard. Has been ordered to be at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 31.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Portsmouth, N. H.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatinos). Commander Geo. E. Wingate. En route to Chicago. Due there Oct. 15.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. On her summer cruise. Expects to reach Philadelphia about the middle of October. Was at Southampton, Eng., Aug. 10.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York. Needs extensive repairs. Arrived at New London, Conn., Oct. 14, after a rough voyage of 31 days from Funchal Madeira. J. Young, an apprentice boy, was taken sick during the voyage and died at sea.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns; (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. E. F. Goodrich. Left Norfolk, Va., Oct. 6, for Europe, to visit Havre, Fr., and Genoa, Italy, for the purpose of transporting certain works of art intended for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winalow. In Sag Harbor, N. Y., practicing torpedo firing.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. C. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York. Capt. J. N. Miller has been ordered to command on Nov. 1.

WABASH, 30 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads Ajax, Catakill, Canonicus, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. Naval Board of Inspection has begun to inspect vessels at New York.

THE Italian cruiser is to be overhauled in the new Simpson drydock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard this week.

THE new U. S. armored cruiser No. 6, now building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, named Olympia, will be launched on Nov. 5 next.

ADVICES from the Navy Yard, New York, state that charges of neglect of duty have been preferred against Mate Lawrence B. Gallagher by Commander George M. Book. The Italian man-of-war Giovanni Bausan is at the yard to go into dock.

THE last number of the Rome Rivista Marittima has the first instalment of a paper by Signor Nabor Soliani on "Recent Progress in Marine Engines, or Practice actually followed in the Design, Construction, and Working of the Propelling Machinery of Ships of War."

WORK on the Columbia, under construction by the Cramps, is being pushed with the rapidity the works are capable of, and the steady roar of the hammer, drill, and planer, gives evidence of the efforts being made to complete the large craft within the specified time.

THE German battleship Friedrich Karl ran into the Wurtemberg during the manoeuvres of Sept. 21 and both vessels were damaged, though they succeeded in reaching port in safety, the Wurtemberg, which had two compartments filled and her hull damaged, in tow of the Deutschland.

THE U. S. S. Atlanta, Miantonomoh and Vesuvius, detailed to take part in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Stamford, Conn., Oct. 18, were open to inspection and their armaments and furnishings proved of intense interest to the constant stream of people who boarded them.

THE new U. S. lighthouse tender Columbine, destined for service on the Northern Pacific coast, is under command of Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West, U. S. Navy. She will stop en route at Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Valparaiso and San Francisco, and is expected to reach Portland in about 70 days.

AN interesting trial of speed was recently held by the vessels composing the reserve squadron of the French Mediterranean fleet. The ships were formed in line off the islands of Hyères and at a given signal steamed away for Cape Cepet. The cruiser Cecile proved the winner of the race, beating the Jean Bart by about 1,200 yards. Both vessels attained a speed of 17 knots. The victor of the contest outmaneuvered the Jean Bart by steering in such a manner as to impede the latter's progress by the wash of her screws.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Oct. 15, 1892, a test was made of a new steam launch, built at the Yard after a special design. She is 38 feet long and 8 feet beam, and is claimed to be "non-capsizable" and "non-sinkable." A number of blue jackets made attempts to upset the craft, but failed.

In a letter to a Paris paper, a French naval lieutenant who served on board one of the vessels of the French squadron which attended the Columbus fete at Genoa recently, asserts that Italy undoubtedly possesses the best fleet of any European Power. England has twice as many ships but they are not twice as good, besides which, the French naval officer points out, England has to protect an immense empire, and accordingly, Italy's 200 vessels are of more value for her defence than England's 500 for the defence of the British Empire. France, this correspondent asserts to be weaker as regards her navy than has been supposed.

As to the story which we copied from the N. Y. Times concerning the outfitting of British gunboats at Bermuda by the Russian man-of-war *Strelok*, a correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The *Garnet* was the first ship told off to watch the Russian vessel, but on Friday, June 8, 1892 (not 1897), the *Canada* arrived off Brooklyn and relieved the *Garnet*, which ship left the next day for Bermuda. The *Strelok* never slipped out to sea leaving the Britishers in doubt about her whereabouts, for she was still swinging at her anchor when the *Canada* took her departure from New York on June 15, and at that time she had not a ton of coal in her bunkers."

In an article on the recent British naval manoeuvres, contributed by Major G. S. Clarke to the *United Service Magazine*, he points out the mistake of concentrating in Belfast Lough the torpedo boats which should have been dispersed, the Red Admirals thus providing the precise conditions which must have been desired by their opponents. The French naval manoeuvres, however, showed how powerless the torpedo boat is under any conditions when it can be observed. Of the British manoeuvres, a writer in the *London Times* says: "The manoeuvres of 1892 aptly illustrate the practical results and existing tendency, and the proceedings of the Blue Squadron provide a significant warning. The principles which inspired these proceedings will, if translated into naval policy, entail national disaster."

The operation of the new Navy Regulation Circular No. 113, issued on the 1st of October, will greatly facilitate the fitting out of new ships. It requires the Chiefs of Bureaus to prepare their schedules of outfits and allowances at least three months in advance of the completion of a ship. This gives opportunity for the careful inspection of the outfit, which is also prescribed by this order, and for the necessary repairs and alterations, for the manufacture or purchase of articles not in store. The articles designed for a ship on her first commission are to be used only for that ship, and the order gives specific directions as to marking them with her name, for putting them on board, their removal when the ship goes out of commission, and their return when she is recommissioned.

G. O. No. 402, Navy Department, Oct. 1, 1892, is another in the series issued under the administration of Secretary Tracy, reforming the business methods of the Navy. It gives new instructions for keeping Naval accounts in substitution for those contained in G. O. No. 366. The accounts are to be kept under these several titles: *Account ships A.—Cost and Valuation; B.—Equipment; C.—Cost of Commission; D.—Repairs; E.—Real Estate and Chattels; F.—Machinery Plant; G.—General Maintenance; H.—Personnel Unassigned; I.—Special Duty; K.—Cost and Geodetic Survey; L.—Lighthouse Establishment; M.—Fish Commission; N.—Models and Experiments; O.—Naval Militia; V.—Miscellaneous; W.—Deterioration and Waste; Account Supplies: X.—Supplies in Store; Y.—Supplies Afloat; Z.—Conversion Account.*

M. WEYL gives an enthusiastic description in *Faust* of the new Chilean battleship (6,900 tons). He says: "The *Captain Prat* is a very interesting vessel. We shall follow the trials with more interest, because, in our opinion, she constitutes a decisive proof of the errors that are committed in holding heavy tonnage—as much as the 12,600 ton vessels which we construct as to the 14,000 ton ships of the English and Italians. And the artillery of the *Captain Prat* is not the last word of ballistic power." In every part of her he found space, air, and easy communications. Her entire armament is on the *Canet* system, and she can sweep the sea in every direction with three guns of 24 cm. (9.4 in.), 35 calibre in length, and four quick firing guns of 12 cm. (4.7 in.), and 45 calibre, without taking count of the lighter pieces. The heavy guns are all worked by electricity, and heavy hydraulic apparatus is done away with. The electric motors have answered conclusively at the trials, and M. Weyl tells us that anyone who will inspect the electric apparatus, as well as the mechanical and hand appliances for working guns, will at once become an advocate of the system. The supply of munitions to the guns is effected either by hand or electricity.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Oct. 14.—Ensign W. H. G. Bullard, to duty in the Office of Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Naval War College.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Sprattling, to the receiving-ship *St. Louis*.

Oct. 15.—Lieutenants (junior grade) A. F. Fechsler and Homer C. Poundstone, to examination for promotion.

Lieut.-Commander E. C. Pendleton, to hold himself in readiness for orders to special duty in connection with the Monterey.

Lieut.-Commander C. O. Allibone, to hold himself in readiness for orders to special duty in connection with the Columbia.

Lieutenant B. T. Walling, to hold himself in readiness for orders to sea.

Chaplain Wm. H. I. Reamey, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the training-ship Portsmouth.

Oct. 17.—Lieut.-Commander L. C. Logan, as executive of the Philadelphia Nov. 1 next.

Assistant Engineer Emil Thoms, as assistant to the Inspector of the machinery of the Monterey at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, on Nov. 1.

Detached.

Oct. 14.—Assistant Surgeon Lewis Morris, from the receiving-ship *St. Louis* and ordered to the Monocacy per steamer Nov. 15.

Assistant Surgeon George Rothganger, from the Monocacy upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

P. A. Paymaster R. T. M. Ball, from the Palos, ordered to proceed to Navy-yard, Mare Island, and report for duty at that yard.

Chaplain A. C. Hensley, from the training-ship Portsmouth and ordered to appear before retiring board.

Oct. 17.—Lieut.-Commander E. H. C. Leutze, from the Philadelphia, Nov. 1 next and ordered to ordnance duty, Navy-yard, Washington, Nov. 8.

Ensign John D. McDonald, from the Mohican upon the reporting of his relief and granted three months' leave.

Ensign B. F. Hutchinson, from the Yorktown and ordered to the Mohican.

Chief Engineer U. S. G. White, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15 next, and ordered to duty at the Puget Sound Naval Station, Wash., Dec. 1 next.

Oct. 18.—Lieutenant J. H. Sears, from duty at the Navy Department and ordered to duty at the Naval War College and Torpedo School.

Ensign Harry A. Field, from duty as assistant to the equipment officer in the inspection of electrical material at the Navy-yard, New York, Oct. 24, and ordered to the torpedo boat *Cushing*.

Carpenter Wm. W. Richardson, from duty at the shipyard of Messrs. Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, and ordered to appear before the retiring board.

EXAMINATION OF NAVY OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. —, 1892.

General Order No. —.

The following rules, and accompanying memorandum designed to meet the requirements of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Marine Corps, and to regulate promotion therein," are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. At such times anterior to promotion as may be deemed best for the interest of the service, officers of the line of the Marine Corps below the rank of major and assistant quartermasters, shall be examined by a Board, convened by the Navy Department, consisting of five members (three of whom shall be selected from the Marine Corps and two from the Medical Corps of the Navy) and a recorder. When not practicable to detail Marine officers as members of such examining boards, officers of the line of the Navy shall be so detailed. Members of the Board who are officers of the Marine Corps, shall be senior in rank to the officer to be examined. The duties of the medical officers will be confined to the physical and mental examination of candidates.

The Board will be organized anew in each case, as follows, viz.: The president will swear the recorder to the faithful performance of his duty. The recorder will then swear the members of the Board faithfully and impartially to examine and report upon the candidate for promotion. A copy of the precept convening the Board and of every order or notice addressed by the Department to the Board or to the candidate, and of every record or writing used as evidence, must be certified by the recorder and attached to the record of the proceedings in the case, which must show, as fully as may be practicable, everything that assists the Board in forming its opinion.

II. Examination shall be made under the following heads:

1. Physical qualifications.
2. Character and professional efficiency.
III. The medical members of the Board will each personally examine the candidate as to his physical condition and also his medical record, as furnished by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, and shall certify to the Board that such examinations have been made and that the candidate is (or is not) physically qualified for the efficient performance of all the duties of the next higher grade in the Marine Corps.

Should the candidate be found by the full Board to be physically disqualified for promotion, it will conclude the examination by reporting the cause or causes of his disability, and whether such disability was contracted in the line of duty. For the purpose of this inquiry, the proceedings of the Board shall conform to those of a Retiring Board, and officers so found to be physically disqualified for promotion will not be examined as to character and professional efficiency.

IV. Should the candidate be found by the full Board to be physically qualified for promotion, the examination shall proceed under the second head, the medical members of the Board being excused from further attendance upon the sessions thereof.

Evidence as to character will be considered, and such proceedings taken as, in the opinion of the Board, the case requires; provided, that a finding adverse to the candidate shall not be entered until he shall have been fully heard in his own behalf.

The Board will, by vote, designate the officers, if any, to whom written interrogatories shall be forwarded for answers under oath, as to the moral or professional fitness of the candidate, and will, in like manner, decide upon the scope and character of such interrogatories; but no inquiry as to matters of opinion shall be put to any officer who is junior in rank to the candidate.

Such witnesses as the candidate may reasonably request to have interrogated by written interrogatories, or examined orally, under oath administered by the President of the Board, shall be so interrogated or examined.

V. The examination in respect to professional proficiency shall relate to fitness for practical service at sea and on shore in the next higher grade. For the present it shall embrace such subjects as the drill regulations, authorized manuals of instruction, Navy Regulations, and such paragraphs of the Army Regulations as are applicable to the officers of the Marine Corps, Military law so far as it relates to practice and procedure before Courts-martial, the preparation of reports, returns, correspondence, and administration. Due consideration will be given to the candidate's record for professional efficiency.

Any individual investigation, papers, reports, or books, may be submitted to the Board by the candidate, and the Board is authorized to consider any matter which will, in its judgment, aid it in determining his fitness for promotion.

VI. After March 31, 1893, the scope of examination will be extended as follows:

First. For promotion from 3d to 1st Lieutenant: Manual or Guard Duty. Drill Regulations, U. S. Navy. (Infantry and Artillery.) Exterior ballistics. Infantry fire discipline. Small arms firing regulations. Administration. Duties on board ship. Military law. Torpedoes—Electricity and explosives. Elements of field engineering. Signaling. Minor tactics.

Second. For promotion from 1st Lieutenant to Captain: Drill regulations, U. S. Navy. (Infantry and Artillery.) Infantry fire discipline. Small arms firing regulations. Administration. Duties on board ship. Military law. Torpedoes—Electricity and explosives. Elements of field engineering. Signaling. Minor tactics. Military topography.

Third. For promotion from Captain to Major: Drill regulations, U. S. Navy. (Infantry and Artillery.) Administration. Military law. Minor tactics.

Essay of not less than 300 words upon a professional topic, selected by the candidate, transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector for approval of Colonel Commandant. The essay may be prepared at any time during the three months immediately preceding the examination, the date of which, when practicable, will be communicated by the Colonel Commandant.

Fourth. For promotion from Assistant Quartermaster to Quartermaster: Administration. Military law.

Army regulations, so far as they pertain to the Department of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary General of Subsistence. Regulations for the government of the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps.

Fifth. Examinations conducted in conformity with the accompanying memorandum will, for the purpose of marking, be divided into two parts, as follows:

1. To each written question a numerical value will be attached, and the Board will give credit for each answer according to its merit.

2. To each exercise in parade examination, and the attending oral questions, if any are propounded, the Board will, in like manner, allot a numerical value, and give credit for each test according to its merit. In subjects exclusively or almost entirely oral, such as small arms firing regulations, and administration, a numerical value will be assigned to each subject, and credit given on the general result of all the answers thereto.

No candidate will be passed who does not obtain an average of 60 per cent. in parade and oral examinations, considered collectively.

Sixth. Graduating certificates of the School of Application, U. S. Marine Corps, dated not more than three years anterior to examination, shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of proficiency in subjects enumerated therein.

VII. The Examining Board shall report its finding and recommendation in the case of any officer for promotion in the following form:

"We hereby certify that..... has the physical, moral and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of the grade to which he will next be eligible, and recommend him for promotion in thereto."

Each record must be signed by the members of the Board and the Recorder, and must show in case of dissent which of the members concurred in and which dissented from the opinion of the Board.

Should the Board fail to recommend a candidate for promotion, the record will state whether such failure is owing to his physical, moral or professional unfitness.

The record of the proceedings of the Board will be forwarded to the office of the Judge Advocate General for the action of the Secretary of the Navy.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, Oct. 18, 1892.

SATURDAY, the 15th, Princeton played the Naval Academy football team. The teams lined up in the following order:

N. A.	Position.	Princeton.
McCormick	right end	McCauley.
Gise	right tackle	Holley.
Trench	right guard	Whener.
Kavanaugh	centre	B. Hill.
Reynolds	left guard	Hall.
Karnes	left tackle	Taylor.
Olmstead	left end	Trenchard.
Bookwalter	quarter back	Poe.
Wilson	right half back	King.
Johnson	left half back	Barnett.
Brady	full back	Homan.

The cadets played against heavy odds. Score at the end of first half, 18 to 0. Score for game, 28 to 0. Princeton making two touchdowns and one goal the second half. Referee, Prof. Dashiell; umpire, King and Riggs.

On Wednesday, at 4.15 P. M., the Navy team lined up against the University of Pennsylvania in the following order:

Navy.	Position.	U. P.
McCormick	right end	Simmons.
Gise	right tackle	Mackey.
Trench	right guard	Oliver.
Kavanaugh	centre	Adams.
Reynolds	left guard	Thornton.
Lane	left tackle	Reese.
Olmstead	left end	Schoff.
Potter	right half back	Woodruff.
Webster	left half back	Camp.
Begley	full back	Koipe.
Bookwalter	quarter back	Vall.

Referee, Prof. Dashiell; umpire, Prof. Kane. The cadets played a steady uphill game, the score at the end of the first half being 12 to 0, and holding the University down to one touch down; the second half the score stood 18 to 0. Two half hour halves were played.

Cadet Ferguson, of '92, spent Saturday at the Academy. He will study for the Construction Corps, and sails for England early next week.

The resignation of W. M. Houk, of the 3d Class, was accepted the 14th.

Mrs. Chester returned early this week. Miss Chamberlin, of Washington, is visiting Pay Director Schenck's. Miss Louise Mitchell, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Fitch. Mr. Wm. McCarty, of Erie, Pa., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Bowyer.

Saturday night an informal hop was given to such of the Princeton men who were not in training. Among those present were: Misses Chamberlin, Grover, Mitchell, Schenck, Wakeley, the Misses Chew, Misses Wilson, Clason, Pauline Stewart, Nixon, Medames Nicholson, Bowyer, Fullam, Misses Robinson and Florence Millard. Mrs. Munroe and Mrs. Connerat chaperoned a crowd of Georgia girls, among whom were Misses Munroe, Iola Munroe, Stevens, Wise and Drake.

A stirring incident occurred this afternoon in the middle of the Severn, which exhibited much cool-headedness and bravery on the part of the cadets engaged. Cadet Douglas started for a pull in his shell from the *Phlox*'s wharf and was upset by a steam launch fouling him, but so near shore that he had no difficulty in towing his shell back to the float and again embarking. He then proceeded, accompanied by Cadet Lt. Powelson in another shell toward the middle of the river, where the short, choppy sea caught him broadside on as he was attempting to turn, and capsized him. On rising to the surface, the shell had gone far beyond his reach, and rebuffed by the second wetting, his limbs became cramped and he would soon have gone under but for the prompt action of Cadet Powelson, who pulled to the rescue, and at the risk of capsizing and sharing the fate threatening his comrade, extended his oar and kept the boncumber man afloat until help arrived from the shore. Cadets Fewell and McKernan, witnessing the mishap from the shore, hastened to the wharf, threw themselves into a small boat and with but one oar sculled to the rescue. The quick and ready bravery of all hands concerned deserves the highest appreciation.

PREPARATIONS are well under way for the November number of the *Journal of the Society of American Engineers*, and it is intended that this issue shall be the most interesting and valuable of the year, which so far has been a marked one in every respect.

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"TOMMY ATKINS" seems to be somewhat restless
at present, judging from recent despatches, and the
reasons given therefor are various. Some claim
that there must be something radically wrong
with the military system, while others hold that the
fault lies in too much liberty being given to the
soldiers, who thereby become impregnated with the
idea that they should be subjected to no restrictions
that are likely to become irksome. Systems are
changing, and doubtless some of the old-time meth-
ods of the British Army yet in use need revision.

A QUESTION OF MARTIAL LAW.

CAPTAIN JOHN GREEN BALLANCE, U. S. A., of the
Twenty-second Infantry, has won a notable legal
victory before the District Court of Idaho, Judge
Hollerman. Captain Ballance, it will be remem-
bered, was assigned to special duty in the office of
the Judge Advocate General in Idaho to assist him
in a case involving the question of the power of the
State military authorities to exercise martial law in
removing and appointing a sheriff. Col. Curtis, who
is in command at Wallace, Idaho, and has charge
of the administration of martial law, removed the
sheriff (Cunningham) of the County, and appointed
Dr. Sims sheriff. The laws of Idaho require the
sheriff to be present at the drawing of the grand
jury. Counsel for the prisoners arrested for par-
ticipating in the recent riots offered a challenge to
the array of the grand jury because it had not been
drawn in the presence of the sheriff, as required by
law.

It was argued that Sheriff Sims, who claimed his
appointment by virtue of the State military author-
ities exercising martial law, was not the sheriff of
the county, because: 1st, martial law did not exist
and had not existed in the county, and the parties
presuming to exercise powers by virtue of it, were
mere usurpers; 2d. There was no power given to
the governor to declare martial law either in the con-
stitution or laws of Idaho; 3d. If such power was
granted by either the constitution or laws of Idaho,
it was contrary to the constitution of the United
States, as the power to declare martial law could
only be exercised by a separate independent nation;
4th. If the governor had the constitutional right to
declare martial law he had not done so, and it was
an authority he could not and had not delegated;
5th. Even if he had properly declared martial law,
he had not the power under it to remove the sheriff
of the county of his civil functions, although he
might perhaps remove him from the performance
of criminal functions; 6th. Martial law only has
effect when the courts of an invaded or conquered
country are not in existence or when their func-
tions are suspended, and has no place in one's own
country where the courts are in full force as exist-
ing here in this county; 7th. Even if the governor
had the authority to remove the sheriff and appoint
another, he had not done so, but it had been at-
tempted to be done by a subordinate, to whom the
authority had not been and could not be dele-
gated.

After an able argument by Captain Ballance, tra-
versing these several positions, the Court decided in
each and every point in his favor. The case is of
general interest, as the subject of martial law, the
powers thereunder and the duties of the military
has been under discussion a great deal this year and
will undoubtedly be greatly discussed in future
years, owing to strikes, etc.

REPORTS as to the degree of efficiency attained by
the several Infantry, Light Artillery and Cavalry
Garrisons of the Army in the new drill regulations
will soon be in order, under G. O. 29, of 1892.
Doubtless they will be of interest, as showing the
practical results obtained throughout the Army
and what, if any, modifications are absolutely neces-
sary or, as the order says, "the determination of
any errors which ought to be corrected."

THE NEW ARMY BLOUSE.

We have received an expression of opinion from
nearly 500 officers of the Army concerning the adop-
tion of the new blouse, and over four fifths of
these are decidedly opposed to the change, the pro-
portion being the same for both staff and line.
Some officers hesitate about expressing an opinion
because of the restrictions of Art. 4 A. R., but they
overlook the fact that their opinions have been, in
effect, called for by the circulation of a paper, re-
ceiving the sanction of ranking officers, asking for
change in existing orders upon the subject. If it
was right to express an opinion in favor of a new
uniform it is clearly right to express an opinion
against it. It is a matter concerning which we
have no interest except to represent Army senti-
ment as we find it, for the benefit of all concerned.
At the Headquarters Department of Missouri,
where the petition for change originated, fourteen
officers favored it, one was undecided, and one pre-
ferred a blouse with brass buttons. Some officers
favor the new blouse without the three eighth
inch braid, and others think it should be adopted

for the staff but not for the line. One officer says: "For the use of line officers I prefer the present blouse modified by slashing on hip so that sword belt can be worn underneath; the blouse to have edges bound as provided by A. R. 1767; the collar to be standing or falling, as the War Department may decide, but use of braid and style of collar to be uniform but optional throughout the whole line. Am opposed to the change."

From one post a correspondent writes: "I know that almost all the officers here object to the braid (five horizontal rows) in front. They like the standing collar and particularly like the slashed sides, permitting the belt to be worn under the blouse. I know of none who do not like this feature. Officers here would be very well satisfied with present blouse with that modification."

From another post having a large number of officers we are told that the consensus of opinion there is that the new style is an improvement over the old, and would be unobjectionable were the three-eighths inch braid on the breast and back omitted, substituting for the latter a single row of the braid used in trimming the edges; in addition to these alterations the braid would be in better proportion if made $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. This would make the blouse of a design similar to that now worn by the cadets of the Military Academy, which is a very neat and serviceable coat, and has been commended by everyone. It is also believed that a blouse of this description would cost no more than one of the former pattern." The following modification of the order is suggested:

On each sleeve one width of this braid to be laid around the sleeves and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from end of arm; along each back seam a single width of this braid extending from the edge of the braid at the bottom of the skirt to within one inch of the sleeve, there terminating in the shape of an inverted "Y".

During the warm season department commanders may authorize this coat to be worn made of white duck or white flannel.

Officers will be required to provide themselves with the sack coat by June 1, 1900, but may commence to wear it as soon as convenient.

Another correspondent calls attention to the statement of one of the best military tailors that the braided blouse will cost but \$5 more than the old coat, and with the rank indicated simply by the insignia on the collar the increase will be trifling. The forage cap displays the corps of regimental badge. A plainer blouse could be provided for rougher service, to be used at the discretion of the commanding officer. A very great reduction could be made in the cost of an officer's outfit by returning to the custom of having but one coat for dress and undress. "The new blouse, if more handsomely but not more expensively ornamented with square braid on the breast, and out to fit the figure closely but not too tightly, and worn with the shoulder knot for full dress and without it for many undress occasions, would present a handsomer appearance than the genteel and tasteful coat worn by most French officers. The dress belt, worn beneath the coat, would have slings, only, covered with gold lace. The coat collar displaying the insignia of rank, only the corps badge or regimental number need be on the shoulder knot. No shoulder straps. The 'dog-eared' linen collar should not be allowed. The straight collar like that worn by the men should alone be used."

Other officers express themselves "in favor of the new blouse because it puts belt under coat and because it may lead to the abolition of our ridiculous dress coat." A blouse without frogs is suggested for undress and with gold frogs for full dress. At a post where eleven out of twelve officers are opposed to the blouse "all acknowledge that a blouse somewhat similar in many respects would be well, but not the blouse as the new order requires it. It may be a handsome garment, but we wear it all the time, and with a sword on practically from seven to twelve, the braids would not stand the rubbing of the sword hilt." We present these opinions and shall follow them with others as they come to us. In addition we would refer to what is said on this subject by our correspondents elsewhere in this paper. We include in our estimate of those favoring the change only those who express a positive opinion to that effect, showing the qualified opinions in the expressions quoted here.

The New York Herald says: "It is to be hoped that when the international naval review takes place in this harbor next spring better provision for keeping the river clear will be made than was shown last Tuesday. If the police can stop all traffic in our most important thoroughfares during a parade on shore they ought to be vested with similar authority and provided with equal powers on the water. By buoying the river and fixing heavily any craft that ventured inside the buoy lines a clear passageway could be kept for the men-of-war, and the general effect would be visible to a much greater number of onlookers. If the buoying feature should be too expensive some other plan could be devised for giving the war-ships an unobstructed line up and down the river. Tuesday's review has proven the folly of expecting merchant steamers to form in column or to preserve order. They should

be regarded as spectators only, but should be kept wholly outside of the space allotted to the men-of-war." The authority of the United States would probably have to be invoked. What control have the New York police over Jersey waters which are part of the harbor of New York?

The London correspondent of the New York Times pictures a sad state of affairs in the British Navy. He says: "The grievances of the British naval officer are very real. The Admiralty is among the public services of this country the last refuge of nepotism. Not merely promotion, but even employment in the navy, goes like kissing, purely by favor. It is, I understand, still the proud privilege of an officer second in command of a Queen's ship to maintain in good condition and repair at his own charges all the paint, ornamental brasswork, and minor fittings of the quarter deck, where, of course, it redounds to his discredit if everything be not absolutely spick and span. Again, the mess expenses of officers are unduly and unnecessarily heavy, and it is not easy to see how either loyal penury or honorable silence is involved in the forced provision by officers from their pay of salaried musicians and band instruments which are mainly employed in delectating inhabitants of ports where the vessels may anchor."

The American locomotive has become an international question in New South Wales. The introduction of locomotives from the Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, upon the railroads of the enterprising colony has excited much hostile criticism there, and much lively discussion in the English professional papers as to the relative value of the English and American locomotives. In a letter to the Engineer, Mr. W. H. Cooper tells of his experience with American locomotives on a Brazilian railway and says: "As to the Baldwin engine, they had only one fault and that was the centre line of boilers was too high. Notwithstanding this, they were the type most suited to the road, and perfectly safe in the hands of a competent driver. Everything about them wore remarkably well, and did, I feel safe in saying, more work during the construction of the road, than all the English engines combined—omitting the tank engine—and cost much less than any of the nine English engines. In fact, if I— locomotive superintendent—was at any time required to go out with a special train, I took care to let it be a Baldwin, in case I wished to drive myself, which I often did. The American type of locomotive is so much easier to handle, oil, and ride upon, for a driver. This was my first experience with American locomotives, and one I can never forget. Our English engines are good engines, but they require grand roads."

ALTHOUGH it is often asserted in a general way that an iron, or steel, ship is more profitable to its owners than a wooden ship of the same dimensions, it is only recently that the difference has been formulated with mathematical accuracy. I. has been found, however, by the average of a large number of cases, in wood and iron, that the iron ship weighs when built, 27 per cent. less than the wooden one. It is known, by actual measurements made by insurance companies, that the weight of the wooden hull is about one-third of the displacement, and that the weight of the cargo is about three-fifths, and the rate of hull to cargo is, therefore, about 5 to 9. With these figures it is easy to see that the iron hull will have the advantage in carrying capacity of five-ninths of twenty-seven, or fifteen per cent. That is to say, an iron ship will carry 115 tons for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship, the two ships being of identical outside dimensions and both loaded to the same draught of water. In addition to these manifest advantages, the iron ship carries her cargo at a lower rate of insurance than her wooden sister, and will outlive more than two wooden ships under similar circumstances.

M. PIERRE LOTT holds some very positive opinions concerning the school of "Materialism." "Has it ever found real friends?" he asks in the Forum. "We paid altogether too dear for the amount of truth it had to offer when we obtained it at the price of accepting the works in which it gloried. If some writers of this school have by their merits and in spite of all obstacles acquired great reputes, it is because they have possessed qualities almost in contradiction to the principles that the school professed. As for the crowd of poor little disciples that applied conscientiously the theories their masters preached, I do not believe there ever were writers that produced weariness and disgust more surely and more speedily. There is hardly a work of theirs that you do not wish to throw aside after reading the first few pages." This article is an indication of the impending reaction from the teachings of the school of negation, which threatened at one time to undermine the foundations of belief.

In a recent address by a British officer, on the subject of liberal aid by the public to advance the moral welfare of the soldier, he urged his hearers to remember that soldiers now only spend a short time in the army, and go back to the civil ranks by the thousand every year, and that it was to the interest of everybody, who had the interest of their country at heart, that soldiers should not only learn their drill and discipline, but that their moral education should be looked after, so that when they rejoined the civil ranks they would become good members of society.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ROSENBERG, of the German Army, a high authority on cavalry training, has issued a paper on the late race, in which he attributes the success of the Austrians chiefly to the fact that they worked harder from the beginning than the Germans, who took a good rest on the first night, while the Austrians reduced their rest to a minimum. General Rosenberg considers that for stay and go the Austrian cavalry is the best in the world.

The British Consul at Chicago, Mr. Hayes Sadler, in his annual report, says that the Chicago Exhibition is very closely allied with trade and commerce, and may not improbably have a powerful influence not only on the trade of the States, but also a greater influence on the channels of trade all over the world than any similar event has ever had. Engineering adds that "the more the works advance, and the overwhelming applications for space come in, the more easily it can be appreciated that this will be the most important Exhibition which has ever taken place."

ONE of the reasons assigned by the gossips for the hitch in the orders of Col. Mizer to duty as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service is that General Schofield desires that the artillery arm should be represented this time and that he induced Secretary Atkins to withdraw the orders of Col. Mizer in order to allow him to present the name of some available artillery officer. Col. Graham, 5th Art., is mentioned in this connection.

MESSES HENRY V. ALLEN AND CO. have issued a circular with illustrations describing their Army Mackintosh, which is made in conformity with Regulations and highly approved by officers of the Army. The lining is of Italian Cloth, so as not to drag the trousers in walking, and it is thoroughly water-proofed.

FULL DRESS VS. CAMPAIGN FOR PARADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

COMMENTING on incidents in the Columbian parade, a military expert remarks in the columns of the Mail and Express as follows:

There was one feature of Wednesday's military parade which deserves a word. I think. Apolauze was given the Pennsylvania and other troops because they appeared in uniform, active service uniforms and looked as if they were taking part in an active campaign in the field. Now, that is all wrong. When on parade, on a grand occasion, in honor of some event or hero, when high dignitaries are present and reviewing, the soldiers should look their best.

They should be in proper dress, just as a citizen is when attending an evening function. Even respect is demanded and the latter does a superior in his business suit. It is just so with the militia, on ceremonial occasions. They should wear dress uniforms.

The most famous fighters in the world are the English guards, the Coldstream and Grenadiers. On dress parades and all occasions of ceremony their uniforms are of the most brilliant description.

With the above views, which cannot be more clearly or more logically presented, I most heartily concur.

LOUIS L. LANGDON.

Colonel, U. S. A.

What Col. Langdon says is true enough, but at the same time it must be remembered that what the Pennsylvanians wore during the parade of last Wednesday was their dress uniform; that is to say, the uniform, and the only uniform, they are allowed to wear when ordered out by the State. It is certainly a very serviceable uniform and in military organizations use is beauty. It is sometimes well to emphasize this fact for the benefit of our citizen soldiers. A correspondent of the Regular Army, writing from one of our military posts, says: "Gen. Howard's original order directed the Regulars to wear the field uniform, campaign hair, leggings, prairie belts filled with cartridges, and bladders rolled and slung over shoulders, but by some mischance the order was changed to full dress uniform. Had we been permitted to appear as contemplated at first, the Regulars would easily have taken the shine out of Pennsylvania, for they had the right of the line and would have played first fiddle. But it was not to be."

The intelligence division of the British war office has published the "Reports of the Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Staff of the United States Constitutional Army," giving particulars of the capture of V. Iparáto in 1861, edited by Capt. Charles Court. Blasco's forces were so disheartened and badly led that 6,000 of them ran away at Coquimbó, and his 20,000 men were defeated by 10,000 of the

Congressional party. What little information we have indicates that Balmaeda adhered to the old order of solid formation, while his opponents used the modern system of attack. Balmaeda was superior in artillery, but it did him but little good. The cavalry was neglected by both parties, the Constitutional cavalry having the advantage of greater boldness. Col. Del Canto, the Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutional Army, declares in his report that the cavalry charge at La Placilla decided the fate of the battle. It was, he writes, "like a strong blow on the head." The 4,000 Mannlichers in the hands of the Constitutional forces played their part, but there was such waste of ammunition that they were unable to follow up their victory, and they were for twelve hours exposed to the chances of an attack they could not have answered effectively. They went into action with from 150 to 200 rounds each and came out with ten. Three hundred of the Mannlichers were found with their bolts blown out.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JESSE ALVIN PENN HAMPSON, 12th U. S. Inf., who died at Chicago, Oct. 14, was born in Pennsylvania. Living in Iowa when the War broke out, he served for a few months as a Private of Iowa Cavalry, and in February, 1862, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Inf. His services during the War were of a high order. He received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major, for gallantry at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In 1865 he was promoted to Captain, in 1868 to Major, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1892. He was in his 55th year, and at the time of his death was on leave from Sully. Colonel Hampson had a large circle of friends, and his death will be sincerely regretted.

MRS. LAWRENCE, wife of Rev. C. E. Lawrence, and sister of Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis, U. S. Navy, died at Quogue, L. I., Oct. 9.

DR. SAMUEL L. BARR, a son of the late Captain Samuel L. Barr, U. S. A., died October 10 at Washington, D. C., in his fifty-third year.

CAPTAIN ORLANDO H. ROSS, a cousin of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A., and a member of his staff during the War, died October 13, at Washington, D. C.

VIRGINIUS FREEMAN, who died at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 14, was appointed third assistant engineer, U. S. Navy, in 1851, and attained the grade of first assistant engineer in 1857. In 1861 he joined the Confederate Navy and held several important positions.

MAJOR THEODORE LEWIS, who died recently and was buried Oct. 13 at St. Louis, was a captain of Louisiana volunteers during the Mexican war, was appointed a military storekeeper of ordnance in 1842 and resigned in February, 1861, to join the Confederate service.

GUNNER THOMAS STEWART, U. S. N., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, received his warrant as such in 1861, and previous to that had served in the Navy as an enlisted man for over eleven years. His death was the result of disability incurred in service.

GEORGE A. HARMOUNT, formerly Lieut.-colonel of the 97th U. S. Engineers (a colored regiment), died in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17. Col. Harmount served with distinction in Gen. Banks's Red River expedition. At one time he was a member of Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel's staff.

LAST week we briefly referred to the death near Fort Apache Sept. 29, of Miss Mary A. Forse, eldest daughter of Capt. A. G. Forse, 1st U. S. Cav. The facts seem to be about as follows: Col. McLellan invited Mrs. Forse and daughter to accompany him and family to a neighboring town in the ambulance. Going down a grade the pole of the ambulance broke, causing the mules to become unmanageable. Miss Forse was thrown from the vehicle and instantly killed. Col. McLellan was severely injured in the fall and kicked by one of the mules. Mrs. Forse was also badly injured. None of the occupants escaped injury and those who were not thrown from the ambulance jumped out.

The engineering world has learned with unfeigned regret of the death of Dr. Alexander Carnegie Kirk, the widely esteemed senior partner of the well-known firm of Robert Napier and Sons, Govan, Scotland. Death came unexpectedly, and occurred in Glasgow, Oct. 5, at his private residence, 19 Athole Gardens. Dr. Kirk was the first engineer to advocate and carry into practice the now well-known triple expansion engine, and as far back as 1874 he designed, built, and fitted on board a vessel called the *Propontia*, engines involving the principle of triple expansion, and abnormally high pressure of steam. He was LL. D. of Glasgow University, and F. R. S. E. He was also vice president of the Institution of Naval Architects. In the death of Dr. Kirk the world of engineering has met with a loss difficult to estimate, and a long time must elapse before a worthy successor will be found.

CONCERNING Arthur Morris, late captain, 4th U. S. Artillery, retired, who died at his residence in New York City, at 10:30 P. M., Sept. 26, one who knew him well writes us as follows: "The record of Capt. Morris's military services has been chronicled in the public prints; and they were conspicuous. The testimony here offered is not intended to amplify those statements, but to give expression to the feeling of many of us contemporaries of dear old Arthur's manly worth. Brave, without rude ness; hearty in his likings and not unkindly in his criticism; he had sturdy courage in his convictions and most loving kindness, and even tenderness, in his charity. He fully appreciated the high position he occupied in life by inheritance, and yet was sim-

ple and democratic as a lad. During an illness of years, fraught with untold suffering, he bore his burden with manly fortitude, and though never making any religious professions, claimed among his intimates a number of the distinguished clergy, and altogether lived a life that was honorable and without guile. Truth with him was axiomatic; and rugged virtue an unvarying rule. Years of suffering and a consciousness of the hopelessness of ultimate recovery had prepared his mind for the end, and with no hesitation, no vain misgivings, no regrets, he has been ushered into the fathomless unknown world, prepared by honesty of purpose to meet the reward of gentleman and soldier." R.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., writes us respecting Capt. Samuel L. Barr, late of the 5th Infantry, who died in Washington, D. C., Monday evening, Oct. 10. Capt. Barr was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 5th Infantry from Newcastle, Del., Oct. 24, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant April 30, 1863; promoted captain Oct. 31, 1866; unassigned, May 19, 1869; honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871. He was an excellent officer and popular in his regiment. When the great reduction of the Army came about, dropping from 50,000 to 30,000, Capt. Barr was the junior of his grade in the Fifth and was consequently placed upon the unassigned list and ultimately mustered out. He at once went to a medical college and graduated M. D. In the spring, summer and fall of 1884 he was in the employ of the Canada Pacific Railway as attending physician and surgeon to the company's employees. Upon the completion of his contract he purchased a drug store at Cavour, S. D., where he practiced his profession. A short time before he was mustered out of the Army he married a sister of Capt. H. B. Bristol, of the 5th Infantry, who survives him. Capt. Barr visited Washington with the G. A. R. at the recent reunion and parade, being the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Nicholson, at 104 C street. He died there suddenly on the date before mentioned. The funeral took place Thursday, Oct. 13, under the charge of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., the interment being at Arlington. Capt. Barr was 53 years of age. There was one circumstance connected with Capt. Barr's military life which rested as a cloud upon his name for some years. When acting as quartermaster at Fort Sumner, N. M., an inspection found him several hundred dollars deficient. The commanding general allowed him to make up the amount and his fellow-officers contributed out of their means to assist a popular officer. Long after Capt. Barr began his practice as a physician he was notified from Washington that a re-examination of his papers showed that he was a creditor to the Government for the exact amount he had been reported deficient.

GEN. ISAAC S. CATLIN, U. S. A., retired, named for Congressional honors in Brooklyn, has felt himself compelled to decline, deeming himself ineligible owing to his position in the Army, under previous decisions rendered. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, named for similar honors in New York City, is stated to be of a different mind, and is quoted as saying that "Attorney-General Devins, who was after ward on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, advised me years ago, when I went as Minister to Spain, on this subject. I will not retire from the Army list, and I will not withdraw from the contest in the Tenth. I am only holding one office, and I am not violating any provision of the Constitution. As far as my friend Catlin is concerned, well, he may have scruples. Of course, every man must look at this thing from his inner conscience. Catlin is not rich, and his two-thousand-dollar pension may mean something to him, and he is afraid of losing it in some way. I do not care if such a thing should come to pass. It is perfectly immaterial to me. But I do not see any force whatever in the constitutional argument. You may depend upon it, there's nothing in it—nothing in it. It has no application in my case. The question of eligibility turns upon the declaration of the Constitution that 'no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House (of Congress) during his continuation in office.'"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The quarterly publication of "Tales from Town Topics," by the Town Topics Publishing Company, 21 W. 23d street, New York, has reached its fifth number. The series has been received with such favor that it is a fortune in itself, and will abundantly provide for the war-worn proprietor of the series, Col. Mann, without a pension. The tales are lively reading and, though they do not rank so high or take a place strictly with those of Boccaccio, they might, during the recent cholera panic, have served the purpose of fiction as supposed to have been devoted during the Florentine plague. The volume is a medley of stories, poetry and anecdotes, giving a pleasing variety and suiting all tastes "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

"Artillery Circular B, May 25, 1892, published from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., is a translation by Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Art., A. D. C., from the Russian of a work on "Interior Ballistics," by Colonel Pashkevitch, Professor at the Michael Artillery Academy, St. Petersburg. It contains a number of illustrations. It is divided into two parts, "theoretical" and "experimental," the two being bound in one quarto pamphlet. Its appearance is a high testimony to the ability not only of its Russian author but of the officer of our Army whose linguistic and scientific acquirements has brought it within the reach of our own Service. The Adjutant-General's Office has also published a translation by Lieut. Bliss of a paper on "The Resistance of Guns to Tangential Rupture," by Colonel Pashkevitch.

The manuscript of Part II. of the index to the Literature of Explosives, by Professor Charles E. Murore, Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island, is now ready for printing, and, provided a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained in advance to warrant doing so, it will be issued in pamphlet form, of approximately 150 octavo pages, at \$1.00 per copy. Part I. issued in 1890, contains the titles to all articles relating in any way to explosives that appear in American Journal of Arts and Science, 1819-1886; Philosophical Transactions of

Royal Society, 1665-1882; Journal of Royal U. S. Institution, 1857-1885; Proceedings U. S. Naval Institute, 1874-1885; Revue D'Artillerie, 1871-1884; H. M. Inspectors of Explosives Report, 1873-1885; Part II. continues the index for the above periodicals up to 1891 and contains the following in addition: Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal, 1820-1890; Proceedings American Chemical Society, 1879-1890; Nicholson's Journal, 1797-1813; Popular Science Monthly, 1872-1890; Edinburgh Journal of Science, 1824-1832; Brande's Journal of Science, 1816-1830. This index has been made by a careful search of each page of each of the 934 volumes in it and is believed to be complete from the date of first issue of each of the periodicals named.

The issue of the fifth volume completes the publication by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons of Mrs. Angus Hall's translation of the "Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand." Since its publication began, the author of the introduction to the American edition, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, has been nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States and is now occupied in the effort to place himself in a position to follow Talleyrand in the path of statesmanship. This concluding volume is accompanied with a preface by its editor, Talleyrand's son, the Duke de Broglie. This is a very complete defence against the charges of presenting a garbled text and furnishes the most positive assurances that Talleyrand's printed memoirs are an exact transcript of the manuscript left by him to his executors for future publication. He shows the error of those who are disappointed because they expected to find "piquant revelations, satirical portraits, malicious anecdotes in memoirs intended," not to reveal unknown facts, but to "prepare matter for a case to be examined by history," and to enlighten the judgment which it is called on to pronounce. The conclusion is, therefore, beyond question: the *Memoirs of Talleyrand* can take a high place in that rich collection of historical souvenirs, which is one of the greatest ornaments of our literature, and they can be perused with as much confidence as the "Memoirs of Richelieu," which no one now contests, although no manuscript is extant, or three-fourths of the "Letters of Madame de Sévigny," of which no one possesses the original." The present volume is devoted to the Revolution of 1830, followed by a memoir on M. le Duc de Choiseul, written by Talleyrand in 1811-16.

CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

THE U. S. Supreme Court began its October term on the 10th inst. There are two cases of some interest to the Services coming up during the present term. One of these is that of Capt. Bird L. Fletcher, who claims that he was illegally dismissed from the Army and claims back pay since 1872. The Court of Claims, from which tribunal it was appealed, conceded one of the points made by the claimant, viz.: that the approval of the proceedings, findings and sentence by the Secretary of War without anything to show that they had been submitted to the President, was not a proper approval and that the claimant was entitled to back pay from the time of that illegal approval until the record was made complete by the formal approval of President Cleveland in 1885. The other contention that indebtedness does not constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and that Capt. Fletcher was therefore tried and dismissed on a charge over which a Court-martial had no jurisdiction, was overruled by the Court of Claims. It is upon this latter question that the Supreme Court will now be called upon to make a decision, which will be awaited with interest, as it will definitely establish just what form of indebtedness constitutes conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The case of Capt. Fletcher is to be submitted on briefs within a few weeks and a decision may be looked for soon afterwards.

The other case coming up during the present term is of considerable interest to discharged enlisted men of the Regular Army and Marine Corps. It is the case of Robert Thornton, late an enlisted man in the Marine Corps, and involves the right of soldiers and marines to transportation and subsistence from place of discharge to point of enlistment in cases where discharges are at their own request before expiration of term of enlistment. An opinion favorable to the claimant was rendered by the Court of Claims and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED. See previous answers, pages 352, 388, 418, 430, 455, 468, 487, 503, 545, 561, 579, 598, 617, 633, 649, 667, 686, 750, 834, 886, last volume; 43, 90, 121.

No. 205, "W. D. H."

Par. 112 (4th). There is no authority for including port and carry in the positions from which the piece is brought to the order on halting.

Par. 144. For position of feet see Par. 77.

Par. 506. The corporals give the signal at the command "march."

Par. 596. Yes; being in line of squads the movement to assemble the platoon would be considered a prescribed movement.

No. 206, "Omaha" says:

"Street column from column of fours. I have found some confusion and doubt among captains as to whether the second or third company should move to the right or left, some holding that one did part of the time and the other at other times. I finally adopted the rule that the second company should always move straight to the front and the third always oblique to the right or left. This removed all doubt and worked beautifully. I also think it conforms with the principle of tactics in executing a 'front into line,' while the rear fours or companies oblique or move to the right or left."

Par. 367. According to the text, the second company should form in rear of the right of the first, and the third in rear of the left of the first, whether the first and fourth execute right or left front into line.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Emperor William has signed the new German military bill over which there has been so much sharp contention.

COMMENCING with 1883-4 the German expenditures for Army and Navy, including pensions, have been as follows in millions of marks: 451, 464, 477, 492, 632, 637, 657, 854, 639, 726.

The English are forced to admit that in cavalry manoeuvres they are markedly inferior to the Germans, Austrians and French, but console themselves with the belief that they are superior in individual officers, men and horses.

Dr. BONOVIA asserts that the lilies which form the coat of arms of France were originally the emblem of royalty in Assyria. The doctor also maintains that the fleur de lis are not really flowers, but animals' horns, which the Assyrians used to fix on trees in order to ward off the evil spirits, and similar to those horns which Neapolitans carry in order to ward off the Evil Eye.

The whole of one mail sent to the British Mediterranean Squadron has been stolen, postal orders to the amount of several hundred pounds abstracted and the letters destroyed. The Foreign Office authorities are reported to be on the track of the thief, and Lord Rosebery has made representations to the Turkish Government, by which it is hoped that the bulk of the money, the orders for which were cashed at the British Post Office, Constantinople, by a local banking firm, may be recovered.

The court-martial that tried Pvt. Marshall, a member of Squadron C of the First Life Guards Regiment, for posting in the canteen an article published in the *Star* on the recent mutiny of the squadron at Windsor, has sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment and to be dismissed from the regiment. Marshall acknowledged that he had posted the article in the canteen and that he had written above it the words: "Comrades, stick together;" but he pleaded in extenuation of his offence that it was committed without premeditation. His plea availed him nothing.

THERE is some grumbling in the British Navy at the attempt to bleed the officers for a present to the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is about to be married. The *Admiralty Gazette* says: "The Navy knows little or nothing of Princess Marie, who, though an English princess, is by training and prepossessions, a foreigner, and is about to marry a foreigner. The object of making such a present is undoubtedly to carry out a certain clique of officers. That commissioned and warrant officers should be 'invited' to subscribe thereto is really too bad. If Flag-Captain Brooke and one or two others desire to give Princess Marie a wedding gift, by all means let them do so by putting their hands in their own pockets, but it is positive impertinence for them to 'invite' other naval officers, who know nothing and care nothing about the Princess, to contribute."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The recent successful casting of steel ingots at the Cossipore Factory is an event of considerable importance in the economic history of India.

In another successful test of armor at the naval proving ground against a plate from a 400-ton lot of 14-in. diagonal armor for the battle ship *Massachusetts* the Carpenter projectile made at Reading, Pa., proved a better missile than the imported Holtz shell.

One of a group of 14-in. diagonal armor plates, aggregating 400 tons in weight, for the battleship *Massachusetts* successfully passed the ballistic test at the Indian Head Proving Ground on Saturday last. The plate, which is of nickel steel made by the Bethlehem Iron Works, not only complied with all the contract requirements but came within a few points of the premium mark.

Mr. Maxim's experiments thus far with air ships are reported to have shown him that, first, a good aeroplane can be made of very thin steel tubes, steel wire, and balloon material, with a screw propeller of American white pine and linen cloth; secondly, an aeroplane can lift fourteen times the push it receives from the screw; thirdly, a motor can be made that will develop the power of one horse with the weight of a common baryard fowl.

During the Chilian war the expenditure of ammunition with the Mannlicher was so great that at Concepcion the troops armed with it, going into action with some 150 to 200 rounds a man, were reduced to only ten per rifle at the close of the fight, and owing to the difficulty encountered in bringing up a fresh supply they were for twelve hours practically disarmed, and the victory could not be followed up. A reliable eye-witness counted 300 Mannlicher rifles at Concepcion and Placilla with the bolts blown out.

The use of cellulose for a water-resisting belt is said to have resulted from a discovery made by a French man-of-war while at target practice. It was found impossible to locate the hits and investigation showed that the shore which had been fired at was covered with the refuse vegetable matter from a factory using cocoanut fibre where it had been accumulating for several years. The waves had massed fibre and dust into a billock and formed the substance which attracted the attention already described here.

At a sitting of the Sanitary Congress the Professor of surgery at the Military Hospital at Netley referred to the experiences of the Chilian war as showing that the Mannlicher "either kills outright or ensures recovery free from complication and excessive suffering." The late Melford, on the contrary, in his shocking injuries. Prof. Smith, Chief of the Army Veterinary School at Aldershot, says, that no matter where a bone is hit with a missile from this rifle the effect on the part is as though a portion of shell had struck it. In the course of some experiments conducted by Prof. Smith the shank-bone of a

horse at 50 yards was split in half and a hole made in its centre between 3 and 4 inches long and 1 or 2 wide, the place being filled with bone dust and small pieces of bone. In all experiments with the new rifle, even at a range of 1,000 yds., the missile simply smashed and pulverized the bone, and in no case were there any clean cut holes made such as described. Further experiments are being made.

The Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co. has been reorganized under the title of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Co., with Wm. M. Cramp as president; S. D. Schuyler, vice-president, and D. R. Wilmot, treasurer. Mr. Cramp was recently treasurer of the W. H. Cramp and Sons' Shipbuilding Co. Capt. Rapieff, formerly of the Russian artillery, is now chief engineer of the company.

A German inventor residing in Hamburg, Herr H. M. Holdorf, who submitted to the Fortification Board drawings of a device for increasing the explosive force of shell, with a proposition to sell the same to the United States for \$600,000, is greatly exasperated because the board has decided that the papers belonged to its confidential files and cannot be removed. The inventor, however, has been informed that copies of his drawings will be furnished if he desires them.

Messrs. Jones and Dyer, representing the Brooks Arms and Tool Co., Portland, Me., has submitted to Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, a model magazine rifle which, it is asserted, combines more useful points than any other military rifle. The strong points of the weapon are its symmetry, simplicity, rapidity of fire and strength. It has the two features that were insisted upon by the Magazine Rifle Board—a perfectly poised barrel at all times and a simple and instantaneous device by which the weapon may be used as a repeater or as a single shot rifle. There are only fifteen pieces in the gun, and it carries twenty cartridges in the magazine. Gen. Flagler has authorized that the gun be thoroughly tested at the Springfield Armory.

The *Journal* of the Franklin Institute for October contains the report of the Committee on Science and the Arts on the Fiske Electrical Range Finder, made to the Institute May 1. They first speak of the importance of the problem of determining the distance of an enemy's ships, and then proceed to show how successfully Lieut. Fiske has solved it. The successful tests of the instrument during the past two years on vessels of the United States, French, Italian and Russian Navies are referred to. These trials show less than 3 per cent. of error at ranges less than five hundred yards, and these are due more to inaccurate observations than to the electrical apparatus. The Committee say: "It is not alone, however, in marine warfare that the instrument may be used to advantage; it has even greater capabilities when used in fortifications commanding harbors and adjacent waters. * * * In view of the ingenuity displayed in the invention and the great advance it makes in securing a more effective service of heavy ordnance, your Committee feel justified in recommending the award of the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal to the inventor."

Considerable business was transacted by the Ordnance and Fortification Board at the session closed Oct. 7. The result of recent experiments with high explosives and plans for continuing experiments were discussed and conclusions reached of an important nature, which are not yet ripe for publication. Another important question discussed was the acceptance of the pneumatic gun carriage, which has recently undergone such severe tests at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. The Board reported to the Secretary of War that the carriage had successfully passed the tests required by the contract and recommended it be accepted and paid for and the Secretary has approved the recommendation. The proposition of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company to build and speedily deliver a large number of 12, 10 and 8 inch carriages has been suspended by the Board until the counterpoise-hydraulic carriages designed by officers of the Ordnance Bureau are tested. They are now being built and are known as the Gordon and Buffington-Cruizer designs. Allotments of \$225,000 for 12 inch mortar carriages and \$12,000 for steel shell and shrapnel for field guns were made; also a small amount to defray cost of fitting up carriages for test of Brown segmental wire gun. Representatives of the Sims-Edison torpedo appeared before the board and urged payment for one of the torpedoes recently built and orders for additional ones. The payment was authorized but the board declined to order any more torpedoes until the result of the one now being tested at Willets Point are known. Among the new inventors heard were Mr. Geo. W. Robertson, who submitted drawings and description of new machine gun, which was favorably commented upon. The inventor was requested to submit model to ordnance office for test.

In the *Marine Française* Admiral Reveillere declares that a revolution in naval affairs is approaching not less important than that caused by the introduction of armored ships. The gun will cease its contest with the armor plate in the sense of seeking to penetrate by its shock, and will henceforth scatter destruction by launching explosive shells of large capacity, at comparatively low velocities. A shell containing 100 kilogrammes of piculastite would infallibly destroy whatever it fell upon. The gun for this service would be a mortar, such as is used for military purposes; and, in the admiral's view, a mortar of 22 cm. (8.6 in.) would replace a gun of 14 cm. (5.5 in.), and one of 27 cm. (10.6 in.) a gun of 16 cm. (6.2 in.), wherever these are found. Guns of high velocity, he says, must be reserved for action against the personnel; they have henceforth no place against the ship itself.

"Enthralled and Released," is the title of the latest addition to Worthington and Company's library of illustrated fiction. It is a translation by Dr. Raphael from the German of E. Werner, one of the favorite authors des Deutschenland.

THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE INDIANA ENCAMPMENT.

1ST LIEUT. ANNER PICKERING, 2d Inf., in his report on the inspection of the Indiana troops says: At the request of the Governor of the State I took charge of the preparation of the target range and supervised the practice on the range during camp. This necessarily took me away from camp a good deal of the time and curtailed my opportunities for observation. The target range, prepared under my direction, was in a stubble (wheat) field, about one mile from camp. It was practicable up to 600 yards, but it was somewhat unsatisfactory on account of the firing direction being to the southwest and the ground sloping toward the targets. Separate pits were dug and eight Laidly revolving targets (6x6 horizontal axis) were put up. The labor was done by hired labor, and it required over three days—until the second day of camp. Because of short time and limited range, and interference by the weather, practice was not had at longer range than 600 yards. The practice was in conformity with the rules and regulations laid down in Blunt's Firing Regulations, with the modifications contained in circular hereto appended, marked "A." The practice was only fairly satisfactory, the men manifesting unfamiliarity with their pieces, and almost total lack of knowledge of marking at the target and scoring at the firing point. This was the cause of much delay and loss of time too. The men were careless in handling their pieces, too, although there was but one premature discharge of a piece that came to my knowledge.

The personnel of the State troops is excellent for good soldiers, and the practical ideas of soldiering are apparently well appreciated. The rank and file contain much of the best blood of the State, and should occasion require, I have no doubt they would do excellent work. As a general thing the organizations are well officered. I know officers there who would be an honor to any body of troops. I have been associated with them for four consecutive years in camp in one capacity or another, and have come to know them pretty well. The idea now pervading the entire force is to master the practical part of the profession, the matter of show having no place in their minds. The Adjutant-General of the State, who is *de facto* the Commander of the forces, is a man of practical ideas and has a grasp of military principles second to no one with whom I have been associated. He had much experience as a volunteer officer during the Rebellion, and being a very systematic business man, he conducts the business of the department very intelligently. The Military Department of the State is hampered very much for want of financial support. The organization is limited to 48 companies of 50 each, exclusive of non-commissioned and commissioned officers, and the organized force is probably 2,000. Many of the inefficient companies have lately been mustered out. There are at present four regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery. The infantry regiments vary from eight to twelve companies in strength. There is no cavalry. The Indianapolis Light Artillery, Capt. Curtis, has an almost unbroken record of prizes won in competitive drills for many years.

The infantry exercises during camp were all conducted as per the new Drill Regulations U. S. A., and the troops showed commendable familiarity with them.

The Medical Corps, I consider very efficient as far as facilities allowed. There is no organized Hospital or Ambulance Corps. Although there was a large percentage of sickness—40 per cent.—it was due almost entirely to extremely hot weather, and poor water. There were sixteen cases of heat exhaustion—sunstroke—some of them being very severe.

The Signal Corps at present comprises only officers—one Colonel, one Major, one Captain and two Lieutenants. Details are made during camp of men from each regiment who report for instruction daily. I believe a permanent enlisted force, properly distributed and instructed during the year would greatly increase the efficiency of this branch of the service. There should be also complete equipments of a heliograph and several kits complete with flags, torches, glasses, etc.

The troops are pretty fairly equipped to take the field, except that the addition of the meat ration can would give them an almost indispensable article. Leggings should also be given them for field service. These additions and overcoats to be issued when occasion required, would put these troops in a condition to take the field for 60 days on very short notice. The percentage which could be relied upon for service outside of the State I have no means of knowing, but I would say that there is no reason why 90 per cent. should not be counted upon.

The railroad system of the State is so complete that mobilization would be an easy matter. The A. G. informs me that the State forces could be concentrated at any central point in nine hours.

The greatest need of troops of this State is a permanent camp. A permanent rifle range should, of course, be part of it. Then the length of time in camp should be increased to ten days, at least. The troops only fairly got started in the seven now allowed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

It is more than probable that Connecticut troops will think twice before accepting another invitation to participate in a New York parade. While every convenience is provided for spectators and people, the soldiers who make the spectacle do not come in for proper consideration. After leaving their ornate quarters on the boats at 9 A. M., Oct. 12, the Connecticut men were formed and kept waiting until 1.15 P. M. The effort was exceedingly demoralizing. What slight ground there was to the occasional abuse heaped upon these men by one or two irresponsible and a really ignorant New York reporters was due to this long wait. The men had little to eat on the boats and nothing that was fit to drink. They bore this as soldiers, though their presence in New York was purely voluntary on their part, most of them doing from one to two days' work and getting nothing to return. Many of them were compelled to get what they could at saloons and of vendors on Liberty street and Maiden Lane. Though there was considerable merrymaking to kill time, there were not such outrages as were telegraphed broadcast for their friends to read before

they reached home. Also the comments of one or two New York papers on the appearance of the troops in passing the reviewing stand will not soon be forgotten. Col. Doherty, of the 2d, was the chief object of scurrilous attack because he did not sit his horse gracefully, one reporter saying that he was sitting. In point of fact, he had sprained his ankle the day before and all the brigade was admiring him for his pluck in riding his horse when he could not get one foot into a stirrup. He says himself he should not have undertaken it had he supposed he would be compelled to be in the saddle from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Just one battalion of his command passed the stand at a right angle was indeed lamentable, and is not wholly explainable except on the ground that it was very difficult to tell just where the stand was, and just previously there had been some confusion which made discrimination still more difficult for the senior captain of that battalion. A lack of uniformity as to column formation was not to the brigade's credit. No two regiments had the same dress front and some were in companies while others were in platoons even when there was space for companies. But all in all the general opinion is that the C. N. G. gave New York a good deal better than they received. What actual cause for criticism there was is to be investigated.

Lieut. Bradley, Co. I, 2d, Meriden, is candidate for State representative.
Capt. D. V. Co. 4th, South Norwalk, has resigned.
Lieut. Finch, Co. C, 5th, is to resign soon on account of business requirements.
Capt. W. E. Moses, Co. A, 21, Waterbury, has resigned.

VERMONT.

DANIEL P. WEBSTER, of Brattleboro, is appointed surgeon of the State, with rank of brig.-gen.; Ernest W. Jewett, of Swanton, is appointed inspector of fire practice, with the rank of colonel. The following appointments upon the staff of the governor and commander-in-chief are announced: Amos O. Gates, of Morrisville; James E. Peilard, of Chester; John G. Foster, of Derby Line; Charles C. Gilmore, of Swanton; Harry E. Parker, of Bradford; and Edward L. Bates, of Bennington, to be aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

COLUMBUS PARADE NOTES.

The following "gems" from some of our daily contemporaries on the parade in New York City will be found of interest:

At 9:35 the West Point cadets drew up in line on Whitehall street. The order of parade rest was given, and they broke ranks to await the starting of the procession.

The Fencibles, 240 strong, especially took the crowds' fancy by the accuracy of their drill, as shown while in the square. One company of this organization consisted of colored men.

The 3d Regiment of N. J. were the first in the long line of march to break by fours at the corners instead of wheeling. The 4th Regiment was headed by an ambulance corps of 30 men.

The 1st Regiment of Connecticut was preceded by a number of message bearers on bicycles.

Gov. Wm. H. Russell, of Massachusetts, was escorted by the Gates City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga. (colored), consisting of 40 men and a band.

The marching and evolutions of the sailor lads were remarkable. Their accoutrements were in perfect order and their manual of arms was easily comparable with that of any other body.

The veteran heroes of the Old Guard at once so dear and so familiar to metropolitan eyes, made the most effective display in the march, save and excepting the splendid uniforms of the Philadelphia City Troop.

Troop A, the squad of cavalry made up of millionaires and millionaires' sons, distinguished itself in the big parade. The harness and trappings of the animals were magnificent and rivalled those of the famous City Troop, of Philadelphia, who were located a short distance away.

The spot of color which the man in the moon saw at the foot of the valley of Broadway was made by the yellow plumes of Troop A, N. G. S. N. Y.

The Sixty-ninth, which led the State troops, had, in accordance with State Regulations, light blue instead of white facings on the collars of their dark blue frocks, and these were the two differences between the head of the New York and Federal columns.

Like all the Regulars, the infantry marched in open order with the left arm swinging, in accordance with the new tactics, and looked strange to those accustomed to the close,

shoulder-to-shoulder formation of the National Guard. Peerless Troop A, under command of Capt. Chas. F. Roe, wore the uniform of the Regular United States cavalry, with sweeping yellow plumes on their helmets.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
Nov. 5.—Opening match of season, 7th N. Y. B. B. Gallery.
Nov. 10.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at armory.
Nov. 19.—Reception Co. C, 12th N. Y., Lyceum Opera House, N. Y. City.
Dec. 10.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 12.—Athletic games, 12th N. Y., at armory.

VARIOUS.

Lieut. A. L. Fowler, of Co. D, 9th N. Y., was unanimously elected 1st lieutenant Oct. 20.

First Lieut. G. C. R. Co. Co. F 12th N. Y. has been elected First Lieut. of Co. E 12th N. Y., and Adj. B. T. Clayton has been elected First Lieutenant of Co. K.

Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard, of the 7th New York, whose resignation was announced last week, has agreed to withdraw same and remain in the service a while longer, much to the satisfaction of the company and regiment.

Adj. Gen. James D. Glenn, of North Carolina, under date of Oct. 1, 1899, publishes the reports of Captain W. T. Jones, 10th Cav., and Lieutenant R. P. Davis, 3d Art., U. S. Army, who were detailed to visit and inspect the encampments of the North Carolina State Guard, held at Camp Holt, July 21 to August 12, 1899.

A sergeant of a Pennsylvania regiment became so much overcome by the hospitality of which he had partaken that he was turned over to a policeman on Fifth avenue near 54th street with a parting injunction from his colonel to "look him up." Instead of this he was deposited within the hospitable walls of the City Club, 677 Fifth avenue, and allowed to sleep off his notions.

During the military parade in New York last week a member of a Connecticut regiment, during a halt in the march became engaged in an altercation with a man among the spectators. When the officer in command noticed what was going on he leaped down from his horse, tore the buttons from the uniform of the guardsman, took away his arms, and pushed him out of the column.

Governor Flower and staff, of New York, left for Chicago on Oct. 18 to represent the State in the inaugural ceremonies attending the dedication of the opening of the buildings of the World's Fair. Troop A, Capt. Charles F. Roe—some 80 strong—were detailed as escort, and left the city on the evening of Oct. 19. The troop took the needed shelter and subsistence, just as it would if taking the field. After participating in the two parades in which the State of New York is specifically interested, the troop is to take train from Chicago in time to reach New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 24.

Col. Fred. Feigl, of Texas, represented that State in the Columbus parade in New York City, Oct. 14, as an aide to Gen. Schofield. Col. Feigl, by the way, is one of the youngest men in the United States who has served consecutively on the staff of three Governors. He entered the service of the Texas Guard in 1880, when 16 years of age, and served in every non-commissioned and commissioned office up to his present rank. During the late Garza campaign he was on Gen. M. Bry's staff, and made all the scouting expeditions on the Texas frontier after the famous revolutionist, riding at different times with Capt. Brooks and McNeal, of the Texas Ranger Service.

The 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Athletic Club will hold games at the Armory, 634 street and Columbus avenue, New York City, on Monday evening, December 12, 1899. The events open to all amateurs are as follows: Sixty yard dash, 440 yard run, half-mile run, one mile run, one mile walk, two mile safety bicycle, all handicaps, and a half-mile novice race scratch. The events open to members of the regiment are an obstacle race and half-mile race in heavy marching order. Entrance fee 50 cents for each event, and must be sent to C. J. Leach, P. O. Box 3201, New York. Entries close on December 3, 1899. Gold hunting case watch to first, and mid open face watch to second in each event. There will be music during the games, which will be followed by dancing.

The following are the returns of the First Brigade, N. Y., for the quarter ending September 30, 1899, and also that of the previous quarter:

Returns of Sept. 30, 1899.				Aggregate of previous quarter.	
	Officers.	Men.	Avg.		
Brigade Staff.....	11	11	11	11	11
7th Regt.....	40	1608	1048	1048	1048
8th Regt.....	25	458	478	492	492
9th Regt.....	35	561	594	594	594
12th Regt.....	33	575	604	598	598
22d Regt.....	34	603	640	627	627
23d Regt.....	40	790	850	829	829
1st Batt.....	34	525	559	545	545
2d Batt.....	6	81	87	84	84
3d Batt.....	6	78	82	79	79
Troop A.....	4	100	104	102	102
Sig. Corps.....	1	24	25	24	24
Total.....	273	4762	5065	5018	5018

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

OCTOBER 9, 1899.
FERGIE THOMAS MCKENZIE, retired, died at this post Oct. 4, aged 72 years. He served all through the last war in the 71st New York Infantry and has been in Co. C, 8th Infantry, continuously since then until his retirement in 1891. He had no home but his company, and has lived with it constantly up to the time of his death. In his will, made the day he died, he left \$500 to the reading club of the company, the care of which has always been his special charge; \$500 to the reading room; \$500 to the company fund; \$500 to the first sergeant; a house lot in Berkeley, Cal., to R. H. C. Corlies, son of his captain; \$250 to pay his funeral charges and for a stone for his grave, and what may be then left is to go to some charitable purpose to be indicated by his executors. Poor old "Mac." His last tattoo has soured. No better soldier ever stood in ranks. Peace to his ashes and content and happiness to his spirit. His class of soldiering is now out of date, but the time may come when this country may wish that it had a few of his type to uphold with unquestioning devotion its dear old banner.

POTTER-SCAR.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE San Antonio Express says:
On account of illness in his family leave of absence for twenty-three days has been granted Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art. One of his children has been very sick for some time.

Mr. Charles H. Scholtz, who was chief clerk in the San Antonio quartermaster's depot, has gone to Galveston to join Major Summerhayes and proceed with him to David's Island, N. Y. H., the major's new station. Mr. Scholtz is an affable gentleman and has made himself many friends during his stay of about two years.

Lieutenant Harry L. Rindler, 3d Cav., under orders to report for duty as engineer officer of the Department, left Fort Brown Oct. 3, en route for San Antonio, and it is now believed that he is making the journey across the country on horse back. The distance via San Diego is 300 miles.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SUPPLY.

THE arrival of Gen. Carr proved to be the event of the season. The cavalry boys kept him bustling about the prairie for some time next day, and proved to his satisfaction that the battalion here can cope with anything in the Army. In the afternoon concert by the 13th Infantry band, a grand reception was tendered by Colonel and Mrs. Bryant as a climax of the day's programme, and was beyond exception the finest of the kind. The ladies of the post seemed to vie with each other in honoring so renowned a personage as Brigadier-General Carr. Among the guests were noticed: Major and Mrs. Moore, 5th Cav.; Captain and Mrs. Padlock, 5th Cav.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Goe, 13th Inf.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Bingham, 13th Inf.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker, 13th Inf.; Lieutenant, Torokold, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Rulley, 5th Cav.; Dr. Brooke, of Ft. Leavenworth; Miss Lucy Bryant, and Mrs. Kate Monahan. The 13th Infantry string band furnished excellent music, suitable to the occasion. The General departed for Fort Reno highly pleased with the honors accorded at Fort Supply. OCTULS.

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Thursday evening Dr. and Mrs. Richard gave a musical, in which they enlisted all the post talent and some of that from town. The following is the programme: 1. Ungar-

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medal at the Fort Sheridan competitions offered by the Chicago Times.

Captain Wheeler, 4th Cav., was mounted on his charger last week, when the latter became unmanageable, and running into a fence broke the captain's right leg.

While General Breckinridge is at the post the suggestion is thrown out that he ascertain the views of the officers and learn how bitterly they are opposed to the new blouse the staff at Washington imposed on the line.

George Barbee, a younger brother of Mrs. Fornance, wife of Captain Fornance, Thirtieth Infantry, died recently at Annapolis, La.

Dr. and Mrs. Richards gave a musicale Thursday at their residence to the officers and their families. The entertainment was of extraordinary merit and greatly enjoyed by all the guests.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

OCTOBER 18, 1892.

DURING the present month the weather has been delightful, affording ample opportunity for daily drills. Riding from 11 until 12 for the 1st Class and gymnastic exercises in front of the library for the 4th Class take place each morning. In the afternoon all classes are busily occupied. Light battery drill on the cavalry plain, infantry drill, according to the new tactics, siege and sea coast battery drills serve to while away the hours between release from quarters and undress parade.

The foliage is more than usually brilliant this autumn. The surrounding hills present a mass of varied colors, which, contrasted with the fresh green of the parade ground, and the reflected blue of the water, forms a picture which is beautiful beyond description.

As the team from the New York University failed to appear on Saturday there was no game, and the afternoon was devoted to practice between the regular eleven and a "scrub" team numbering fifteen.

Stevens' Institute is expected to play West Point on Saturday of the present week.

There was a fair attendance at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. The number of young ladies residing at the post at present is small, but the number of visitors has been quite large during this comparatively dull season. Misses Arthur and Bard, guests of Mrs. Tillman; Miss Metcalfe, of Cold Spring; Miss Rogers, of Garrison's; Miss McGregor, a guest of Mrs. Boughton; Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Miss Gilpin, of Philadelphia; Miss Strong, of Saratoga; Miss Whiting, of New York; Misses Rucker and Sumner, Capt. and Mrs. Chas. F. Roe, Miss Higelow, of Highland Falls; Miss Carr, Mrs. C. C. Morrison, Mrs. O. B. Mitcham, Col. and Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Bruff and Mrs. Babbitt were a few among those present at the hop on Saturday. Miss Rose Mordecai, a guest of Miss Brard; Capt. Eugene Griffin, of Boston, formerly of the Engineers; Capt. H. A. Greene, 20th Inf.; Lt. Ulysses G. Kemp, 8th Cav., and wife, and Mrs. C. C. Morrison, wife of Capt. Chas. C. Morrison, Ordnance Dept., a guest of Mrs. Bruff, have been among recent visitors.

A permit has been submitted for a cadet hop on Thursday evening. Friday will be observed as a holiday at the post. Divine service with sermon was held at the Cadet chapel on Friday morning, October 21st, at 9.30.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 13, 1892.

Continuing the lectures on the Tactics of the Gun and Ram through the week brought the series to an end. Lieutenant Meigs, in his able discussion of the Tactics of the Gun showed by a review of the history of the last three hundred years, how closely gunnery work is connected with what we now call obsolete, and that theories now advanced and practices followed are only in the same general lines. Modern conditions affect the results, but the results are comparative, and we must follow the same abstract rules in the tactics of the modern gun.

In covering the wide field on which lies the subject of the Tactics of the Gun, Comdr. Harrington brought much information to the attention of the officers in attendance on the lectures. From a full discussion of turning power and trials for obtaining a ship's tactical diameter, and a description of the ram bows of modern ships built, or in the course of construction, the lectures, six in number, embraced the tactics of the ram acting singly, in fleets, or as auxiliaries to battleships.

Last week Lieutenant Murdoch was engaged on Electricity as applied to ships of war, having delivered two able and instructive lectures on the general principle and methods of lighting ships in our service.

Commander Stockton gave one lecture on the Preparation for War, a subject closely connected with the problem under consideration by the officers in attendance.

Captain Mahan continues his very able and interesting lectures on Naval History, following the campaigns of Lord Howe and Lord Vincent up to the time when Lord Nelson took command of the English Squadron. The President of the War College engages the attention of the officers in such a manner that often regret is expressed that the short hour has come to a close.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M. M.—See General Orders 72, of August 10, 1891, from the A. G. O., in regard to commissions in the Army from civil life, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 15, 1891, p. 864.

S.—The Ordnance storekeeper and paymaster (Major W. H. Rexford) on duty at Springfield Armory has the rank, pay and emoluments of major of cavalry, under Sec. 7 of the act approved March 2, 1867.

Subscriber asks: What studies should I pursue in order to be examined for a position in the U. S. Army. Ans.—Read G. O. 72, A. G. O., of August 10, 1891, published in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 15, 1891, page 864.

Troop B, 6th Cavalry.—Having re-enlisted once, you would be entitled to \$16 per month (\$1 retained) upon re-entering the service. See page 406, Army Register. You are entitled to a service chevron for your second enlistment. See A. R. 1893.

R.—The *Detrot*, building at Baltimore, will probably be the next vessel to go into commission. The *New York* will not go into commission for nearly a year. A petty officer on a foreign station transferred to another ship for the purpose of returning home in consequence of the completion of his term of enlistment, does not lose his rating by such transfer.

A correspondent asks the origin and the meaning of the verse running something like this:

"The lion and the unicorn fought for the crown,
The lion beat the unicorn and drove him out of town."
It is suggested that it may have referred to the wars between England and Scotland. A Scottish gold coin, worth about a pound and called a "unicorn," was issued by James III, James IV, and James V. It had the figure of a unicorn on the obverse. Perhaps some of our readers can give us some information on this subject.

Hospital Corps.—Existing orders provide as follows: "The accepted candidate for enlistment is attached at first to one of the companies of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., or Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. He is there taught by practical demonstrations and recitations the knowledge that is useful to enable him to do his duty intelligently as a sanitary soldier, and to appreciate what are the requisites for promotion in the corps. When properly qualified by this course of instruction the recruit is sent to some military station for duty."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Pennsylvania Commandery held a regular meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, Oct. 20. It was well attended and a large number of candidates were elected. Major James Wren read a paper entitled "The Movement of Pennsylvania's First Troops in 1861 for the Defence of the National Capital."

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

THE Treasury Department has been informed of the death of Capt. J. W. White, of the Revenue Marine Service, which occurred at Oakland, Md., on Oct. 15. Capt. White was born in Virginia, July 29, 1839, and was appointed from Oregon as a 3d Lieutenant Aug. 19, 1854. He served on the Pacific Coast for several years and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant July 1, 1863, and captain July 11, 1864. He commanded the Lincoln on her voyage to Alaska in 1867, being the first Government vessel to visit the newly acquired territory. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the board of experts designated to assist the Alabama Claims Commission. At the time of his death, and for many years prior thereto, Capt. White was detailed to special duty as Inspector of Life Saving Stations on the Pacific Coast.

The following promotions ensued on Capt. White's death: Lieut. R. M. Clark to captain; 2d Lieut. W. S. Howland to 1st lieutenant; 3d Lieut. E. P. Berthoff to 2d lieutenant.

Lieut. R. H. Ueberoth has recovered from his recent illness and has rejoined the steamer *McLane* for duty. Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, of the *McLane*, has been granted 30 days' leave.

THE Turks are reported to be projecting a new shipbuilding programme. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Reichswehr* states that the construction will be a battleship, 340 ft. long, and 60 ft. in beam, with twenty-four gunboats for coast service of 197 tons displacement, 120 ft. long, and 18 ft. beam, having triple expansion engines to give a speed of twelve knots, and a torpedo armament.

"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.' " "Why?" "So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—*Washington Star*.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AZTEC SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Aztec Society, to which we alluded last week, Gen. Innis N. Palmer was elected Secretary, and Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, Treasurer. The club was formed of American soldiers in Mexico during the Mexican War, and is composed of Mex-can veterans and their blood representatives, many prominent names being on the rolls. After the election of officers a number of members were elected, among them being Col. H. M. Black, Gen. G. A. Haller, Capt. P. T. Tumley, and Gen. T. J. Wood. Then Col. Floyd-Jones presented to the club a handsome table centrepiece of silver, representing an ancient Aztec "Teocalli," with a silver palm and century plant surmounting it, and around the wide base were arranged silver cacti. The delicate leaves of the tropical plants were magnificent pieces of American art work. The piece was enclosed in a highly polished wood box, lined with crimson satin. It was made by Tiffany. The club passed a resolution of thanks and directed that the centrepiece ornament the table at all dinners of the club. The club listened to a paper by Col. Floyd-Jones on "The Ancient Aztecs and Their Ruins." Col. Coppoe, of Lehigh University, and others made informal addresses.

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BIRTHS.

CAPERTON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, to the wife of Lieut. Wm. B. Caperton, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

AMES-GIBBS.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12, 1892, Dr. DELANO AMES, of Washington, D. C., to ADELINE, daughter of Major John S. Gibbs, formerly of the 1st U. S. Art.

KALK-STANTON.—At Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lieut. FRANK G. KALK, 5th U. S. Inf., to Miss FLORA STANTON, daughter of Col. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A.

MALIN-EWING.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 18, Mr. EDWIN S. MALIN to Miss MARIA EWING, eldest daughter of Gen. Thomas Ewing and niece of the late W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

PUTNAM-NUGENT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1892, Mr. SAMUEL PUTNAM JR., to Miss MARIE ELIZABETH NUGENT, daughter of Gen. Robert Nugent, U. S. A.

VICKERS-HERRICK.—Oct. 15, at St. James' Church, Fordham, H. MOUNTAGNE VICKERS, late of the Royal Engineers, to ISABELL MAY, second daughter of J. Hobart Herrick, British Army.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Fort Columbus, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1892, Mrs. ANDREWS, wife of Lieutenant H. M. Andrews, 1st U. S. Art.

BARR.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, SAMUEL L. BARR, M. D. son of the late Captain Samuel L. Barr, U. S. A.

CRAWFORD.—At Bonnie Doon, Va., PENNELIA C. CRAWFORD, wife of the late Col. S. D. Crawford, and mother of P. A. Surgeon Millard H. Crawford, U. S. N.

DORAN.—In New York, Oct. 19, Mrs. EMILY K. DORAN widow of Pay Director Edward C. Doran, U. S. Navy.

FREEMAN.—At Norfolk, Va., Oct. 14, 1892, VIRGINIUS FREEMAN, formerly First Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.


HAMPSON.—At Chicago, Oct. 14, 1892, LIEUT.-COL. JESSE A. P. HAMPSON, 12th U. S. Inf.

LAWRENCE.—At Quogue, Long Island, Oct. 9, Mrs. LAWRENCE, wife of Rev. E. C. Lawrence and sister of Pay Inspector Arthur Burdett, U. S. N.

LEWIS.—At St. Louis, Mo., Major THEODORE LEWIS, formerly Ordnance Storekeeper, U. S. A.

STEWART.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1892, GUNNER THOMAS STEWART, U. S. N. retired.

WHITE.—At Oakland, Cal., Oct. 15, 1892, Capt. JOHN W. WHITE, U. S. Revenue Marine.



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